

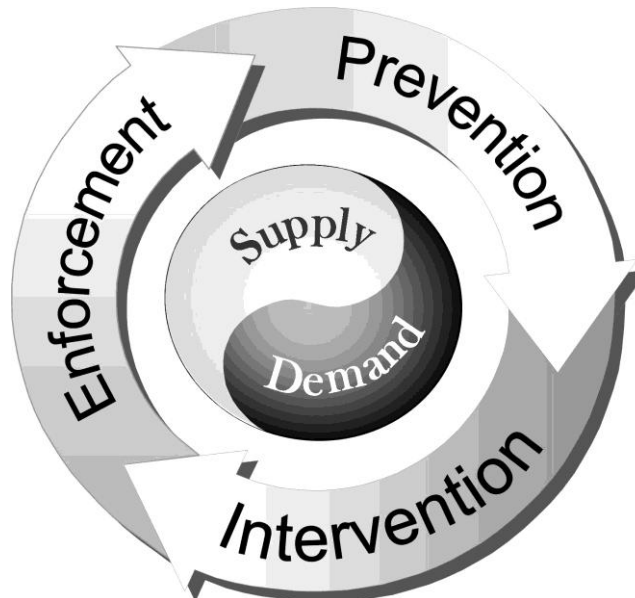
# Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

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Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Multi-jurisdictional Drug and Gang Task Force Program

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10/31/2011



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The challenges of organized crime and narcotics trafficking continue, despite longstanding efforts. The enormous profits derived from these illicit activities make their control one of the greater challenges facing law enforcement in Washington State today. Developing effective cases against high-echelon narcotics trafficking conspiracies requires the maximum use of investigative and prosecutorial expertise, resources and capabilities and often, our most innovative techniques. The participation of multiple agencies and authorities to successfully investigate and prosecute offenders has become essential, as major narcotics trafficking conspiracies increasingly span jurisdictional boundaries across the state and the Northwest. The Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Forces have successfully accomplished that with great efficiency and a surprisingly effective performance of disrupting and prosecuting criminal cases in the first quarter of the program.

In 2010, the Department of Commerce's Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Advisory Committee recommended a change in the JAG Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Force Program to allow them to be dedicated to mid- to upper-level investigation and interdiction efforts of criminal organizations that are focused on and engaged in criminal enterprise around gangs, guns, and drugs. The Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force Program is a partnership of federal, state, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, specialty units for forensic financial investigation, gang specialist from existing gang units and newer specialty units such as the HIDTA/WSP Fusion Center for Intelligence and cooperative Investigations and existing agencies such as the Western States Intelligence Network (WSIN) providing new intelligence products. They are all working to eliminate criminal organizations that focus on illicit activities around gangs, guns, and drug operations. Its stated purpose is to reduce the availability, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs, guns, and the profits of criminal gang and drug organizations by working cooperatively to identify, interdict, dismantle, and prosecute targeted gang and drug-trafficking individuals and organizations. Task Forces work across local, state, and federal jurisdictions to dismantle or disrupt mid-to-upper-level criminal organizations. Their efforts make communities safer and healthier by reducing drug availability and organized crime. As stated in the 2010 Washington State Auditor's Financial Audit of Yakima County, "...95% of violent crimes and 99% of drug crime can be attributed to gang activity"..., anticipate continual increases in crime."

This report is a first look at the newly developed multijurisdictional Drug-Gang task forces in Washington State. Commerce will present a second look at these task forces early in 2012 and four years of previous performance data. The strategy of including criminal gang enforcement with drug enforcement through the existing Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Force program was twofold:

- to promote a multiagency enforcement response, including one or more prosecution authorities targeted against major narcotics trafficking conspiracies operating across multiple jurisdictions and;

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- To establish a formal project mechanism whereby investigative and prosecutorial resources could be allocated, focused and managed on a shared basis against targeted offenses and offenders.

This focus includes investigation of criminal street gangs that are involved in variety of crimes to include drug trafficking, fraud, Identity Theft, money laundering, and prostitution. These street gangs serve as distribution networks for Mexican National Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's). Criminal gangs pose a serious threat to the safety of law enforcement personnel and to the safety and health of local communities. The prevalence of criminal street gang involvement in distribution, trafficking and sale of drugs is well documented in the U.S. DOJ National Drug Intelligence Center's National Drug Threat Assessment 2010. The trafficking and abuse of drugs in the United States affect nearly all aspects of our lives. The economic cost alone is estimated at \$215 billion. "Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's) increased their cooperation with U.S. based street and prison gangs to distribute drugs. The National Drug Intelligence Center analyst estimate that the overall threat posed by illicit drugs will not diminish in the near term. The growing strength and organization of criminal gangs including their growing alliances with large Mexican DTO's has changed the nature of mid-level and retail drug distribution, even in suburban and rural areas<sup>i</sup>.

Developing successful cases against high-echelon narcotics trafficking and criminal gang conspirators requires the maximum use of investigative and prosecutorial expertise, resources, capabilities, and innovative techniques. Successful cases most often result when skilled local, state and federal investigators pool their jurisdictions' resources, capabilities, and expertise in planned and coordinated enforcement actions. Without this focus, the response of the law enforcement community to multijurisdictional offenders may be fragmented, duplicative, limited, or even counterproductive.

The Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Forces are a set of nineteen force-multipliers (experience shows that a combined effort of all 19 task forces had a greater impact) across Washington State that in SFY 2011, focused 254 FTE's in task force units against criminal gang and drug organizations, opening more than 1,820 case investigations resulting in the disruption of over 156 Drug Trafficking Organizations of 5 or more members and another 122 criminal organizations having 3 to 4 members. This resulted in 2,222 felony arrests of which 1,327 (59.7 percent) were drug-based and 846 (38 percent) were gang-related. Task forces prosecuted 1,121 cases of which 1,096 (98 percent) were state filed felonies. Task forces referred 139 cases federally of which, 125 (89.9 percent) were felonies. Statewide, the task forces maintained a performance of 93 percent successful prosecutions (target is 80 percent). Task forces were also responsible for civil filings to deny criminal profit for use by gang and drug organizations of \$6,374,598 in state forfeitures and for \$2,488,016 in federal forfeitures of assets and profits that otherwise would have gone to line the pockets of drug trafficking organizations.

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## INTRODUCTION

Byrne JAG funded Task forces are a unique response to the challenges of drug enforcement, which differ significantly from other law enforcement missions due to the conspiratorial nature of illegal drug manufacture and distribution; the need for special investigative resources and vast distribution networks that regularly cross jurisdictions and state and international boundaries. Law enforcement departments have found that by combining resources to focus on criminal organizations that operate in multiple jurisdictions was critical for successful drug enforcement. This also has proven to be successful in the efforts against criminal gang enterprises. The counter-drug strategies developed by these multijurisdictional task forces have been successfully deployed as part of broader initiatives targeting criminal gangs and organized crime. The recent Tacoma Hilltop operation to disrupt and dismantle the CRIP Street Gang criminal enterprise was prosecuted on grounds of criminal conspiracies.

Byrne JAG support allows the assignment of local law enforcement officers to multijurisdictional task forces, allowing them to shift their focus away from day-to-day street drug crimes and local dealers to regional distribution and large scale trafficking networks. Task Forces also coordinate with federal law enforcement agencies to create seamless investigations into large trafficking operations. The task force model is being used successfully to work collaboratively across jurisdictions on gangs, human trafficking, prescription drug diversion initiatives, and to prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist activity. Task forces use proven methodologies to combat crime relying on shared information and data analysis to focus limited resources on challenges most likely to reduce criminal activity and improve public safety.

Illicit drug use is inextricably linked to crime, not only because of the costs of purchasing drugs, but because the pharmacological effects of many drugs lead to violent behavior. Drug use and its consequences require significant annual expenditures for the criminal justice system; they erode economic competitiveness, military readiness, educational outcomes, and workforce productivity. Americans with drug or alcohol use disorders spend more days in the hospital and require more expensive care than they would absent such disorders. Overall, the economic impact of illicit drug use on American society totaled more than \$193 billion in 2007<sup>ii</sup>.

Also troubling is the fact that youth attitudes toward illicit drug use are softening. Young people are becoming less likely to perceive illicit drug use as risky or to disapprove of those who use drugs. Historical data show that when youth perception of risk diminishes, their use increases.

Drug-induced deaths now outnumber gunshot deaths in America. In 17 states and the District of Columbia, drug-induced deaths now exceed motor vehicle crashes as the leading cause of injury death. Over ten percent of diagnosed HIV cases are transmitted via injection drug use, and drug use itself fosters risky behavior contributing to the spread of infectious diseases nationwide<sup>iii</sup>.

The economic crisis that began in 2008 has changed America in many ways. Unemployment rates have increased sharply, the stability of the housing market has collapsed, consumer spending has slowed, city revenues have lessened, and the federal deficit has reached a record level. As the fiscal conditions worsen and costs continue to escalate, many have articulated that America must learn how to “do more

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with less.” However, when it comes to public safety, scholars and practitioners have noted that this motto is simply not a viable option. Instead, law enforcement agencies must develop ways to do things differently, and use the resources that are available in the most efficient and effective ways possible<sup>iv</sup>.

### **ABSTRACT**

Drug trafficking organizations and associated criminal groups pose a persistent and dangerous threat to communities across Washington State. Facilitating cooperation among Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies helps foster intelligence sharing and support the execution of effective enforcement operations aimed at dismantling these organizations. Through the Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Gang and Drug Enforcement program, The Department of Commerce in partners with the Washington State Patrol to bring , law enforcement agencies together to provide cooperative support and resources to state, local, federal and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical gang and drug-trafficking regions in Washington State. Drug trafficking organizations and associated criminal groups pose a persistent and dangerous threat to communities across Washington State. Facilitating cooperation among federal state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies helps foster intelligence-led enforcement.



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## **MISSION:**

The mission of the JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force Program is to measurably reduce drug trafficking, money laundering and drug and gang-related violent crimes. This is accomplished by measurably reducing large-scale importation and local drug trafficking by intercepting shipments and disrupting local drug manufacturing and trafficking operations to disrupt, dismantle and prosecute organized criminal enterprises. The Task Force focus is on high value (volume of drugs accessible) drug trafficking targets and organized criminal gang organizations.

## **THREAT ENVIRONMENT:**

The nineteen Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang task force jurisdictions are required to participate annually in the NW High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment. The NW HIDTA is a mixture of federal, state and local law enforcement from over 40 different agencies working together in these initiatives, which are collocated in four sites across the region. NW HIDTA's Information Center collects, analyzes and disseminates information on drug and weapons trafficking to support HIDTA initiatives.

The NW HIDTA Assessment is done annually to identify and target high profiled, organized drug threats to include heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana and cocaine. The assessment indicates that in the environment, one-pot methamphetamine labs are on the increase throughout the region. Law enforcement, environmental and health resources are straining to meet the demands posed by the emerging methamphetamine crisis. Heroin distribution and consumption remains a significant problem. The importation of Mexican black tar heroin supplies by drug trafficking organizations remains at high levels, and the prices remain low.

The HIDTA assessment also reveals that smuggling at the US/Canadian border is on the increase. Potent Canadian-grown marijuana is in demand throughout the United States creating increasing cross-border smuggling events. Shipments of Asian heroin may transit through Puget Sound's commercial port facilities with ultimate distribution in U.S cities on the eastern seaboard. More than 300 small islands provide Washington with 3,026 miles of internal shoreline increasing the maritime smuggling potential. Maritime drug seizures in these waters are on the increase.

Heroin use continues to have the largest impact of all illicit drugs used in the Seattle area, in terms of drug-related deaths, emergency department episodes and criminal justice involvement. Methamphetamine use is on an upward trend in other areas of the state. Statewide methamphetamine treatment program admissions increased. Marijuana remains readily available, and recent school surveys indicate a sharp increase in use among school children in this state when compared to several years ago and to national averages.

In 1990, Washington had 73.6 drug arrests per 10,000 residents 18-39 years of age. By 2007, the number was 140.4 per 10,000, a 90.8 percent increase. In 2007, arrests for selling drugs account for 11.5 percent of all drug arrests<sup>v</sup>. Arrests for possession of opium or cocaine are 8.9 percent of the total.

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In 1990, the counties with the highest arrest rates for drug crimes were spread throughout the state – for example, Spokane County at the Idaho border, Okanogan and Chelan Counties at the Canadian border, along with the coastal counties of Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Wahkiakum. By 2007, the counties had become more clustered in the west and southwest – Jefferson, Clallam, Grays Harbor, and Pacific Counties and southeast – Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield Counties. In the FFY 2010 Program Year (July 2010 to June 2011) the task forces operated as Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces for the first two quarters of that year and as Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Forces for the third and fourth quarters in a transition period to the new model of Drug-Gang operations. In the first quarter of 2011 (July to September), the task forces arrested 448 suspects of which 434 (96.88 percent) were charged as felonies and 14 as misdemeanors. Of those felony charges, 321 (73.96 percent) were criminal drug organizations and 35 (8 percent) were gang-only. The task forces disrupted 93 criminal organizations of which 33 (35.6 percent) were small groups of 3 to 4 members and, 59 (64.4 percent) were criminal organizations of 5 or more members. Of the 59 criminal enterprises, 16 (27.6 percent) were gang-only, 13 (22.4 percent) were drug-only and, 30 (50 percent) were Drug-Gang operations during the First Quarter 2011. Overall, 63.3 percent were gang-involved and 81 percent of all disrupted organizations were drug-involved. During the First Quarter of 2011, the task forces generated a successful prosecution rate of 91 percent and forfeiture rate of 98 percent. The standard targets quarterly are 80 percent and 90 percent, respectively. This includes all categories of criminal organizations.

### **STRATEGIC APPROACH:**

The focus for multijurisdictional Drug-Gang task forces is on the use of Intelligence, Investigations, and Interdiction. In Washington State there are 19 JAG-funded Drug-Gang Task Forces that provide special services to preserve public health and safety in populations in 31 of the 39 counties in Washington State (84 percent of the state's population). In these task force service areas, JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Forces work in-partnership with the NW HIDTA funded Drug Task Forces. In the jointly supported areas, there are eight Byrne Grant-funded, multi-jurisdictional gang and drug task forces. There are also four DEA task forces, and one city/county task force. Each agency has an individual strategy, requirements, and mission addressing drug trafficking and criminal gang activities. The NW HIDTA enforcement initiatives focus upon disrupting and dismantling drug and money laundering organizations and identifying criminal gang enterprises for further law enforcement investigations in the areas of criminal gang and related violent crime.

The Byrne JAG Task Forces serve 41 of 49 or 84 percent of the state's legislative districts, all 9 Congressional Districts and 26 of the 39 (66.7 percent) counties in the State of Washington. That includes 6 tribal communities and a total statewide population of 6,250,814 people (93.74 percent of the State's 2010 population). Task forces do not serve 8 Legislative Districts and thirteen counties with a total non-served population of approximately 417,266 people (6.26 percent).

### **DRUG ENFORCEMENT:**

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Washington State Byrne JAG Task Force program supports and stresses the enhancement, partnership and co-location of multijurisdictional task forces in critical locations within the state. These groups will concentrate enforcement activities against major poly-drug trafficking organizations with particular emphasis on the key substances of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine and marijuana. Specific drug trafficking organizations are identified through the threat assessment data collection process by NW HIDTA staff and intelligence profiles are developed on each. In this manner, the intelligence process identifies problems and helps focus efforts of enforcement programs against Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's). Threat Assessment preparation is a primary responsibility of the NW HIDTA Information Services Unit.

The delivery of intelligence support data to the Byrne Grant task forces in Washington, as well as, all drug law enforcement agencies, is a strategic goal that allows us to achieve a reduction in crime closely associated with illicit drug and criminal gang organizations and, to maintain safe and healthy communities. The Northwest HIDTA coordinates and synchronizes efforts already underway by providing investigative support and intelligence information services to the task forces.

“According to the research of Collins and Lapsley (2008), alcohol and drugs are assumed to affect the incidence of crime through four possible pathways: pharmacological/toxicological, economic, systemic, and substance-defined models. Drugs and alcohol affect crime pharmacologically by making a person more susceptible to commit crimes. Persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol are more likely to engage in risky behavior including participation in criminal activity. In the economic model, individuals commit crimes in order to support drug or alcohol addiction. The systemic model explains crimes that occur when people participate in the illegal drug economy – such as selling drugs. The fourth model, substance-defined model, includes crimes defined by the legislation of drug use, such as drug possession or drunk driving<sup>vi</sup>.

The techniques used in drug enforcement have been shown to be quite effective in other fields of law enforcement such as gang enforcement, criminal conspiracies and in other related criminal behaviors. It is most particularly effective in deconstructing the substance-defined model.

## **CRIMINAL GANG ENFORCEMENT:**

A 2010 NW HIDTA report indicates that there are more than 300 active street gangs in Washington State with around 15,000 members as of 2010. Gang members are using social media to post their activities and to recruit new members, a new report by staff at NW HIDTA states. Gangs are using Facebook, YouTube and other networking sites to communicate with each other worldwide, to enlist new members and to intimidate or threaten their rivals, according to NW HIDTA's Washington State Gang Intelligence Bulletin 2010.

King County has the most gangs, at 120, in the state, with Pierce County posting the second highest at 50, or 16 percent of the state's total. Yakima County has 40 known gangs and there are 21 gangs in Thurston County. Prison gangs make up 18 percent of the state's prison population and account for 43

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percent of violent incidents within the prison system. Gang activity is also prevalent on many of the state's Indian reservations, despite zero tolerance policies by some tribes<sup>vii</sup>.

Outlaw Motorcycle (OMG) and Street Gangs have been active in Washington State since the 1950'S. Both Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMG) and Street Gangs have now become entrenched in the region. Street Gangs are involved in a variety of crimes to include drug trafficking, fraud, and prostitution, and have formed alliances with other gangs. They often serve as distribution networks for Mexican National Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)<sup>viii</sup>.

Gang membership and affiliation continue to rise in Washington State. Many gangs have infiltrated Indian Country and cooperate with DTOs, which has enabled them to recruit additional members. Both criminal street gangs and OMGs pose a serious threat to the safety of law enforcement personnel and to the safety of local communities.

## **MULTIJURISDICTIONAL Drug-Gang TASK FORCE FOCUS:**

In 2010, the Department of Commerce's Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Advisory Committee recommended a change in the JAG Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Force Program to allow them to be dedicated to mid- to upper-level investigation and interdiction efforts of criminal organizations that are focused on and engaged in criminal enterprise around gangs, guns, and drugs. Program staff began immediately to plan and implement the transition. The Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force Program is a partnership of federal, state, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, specialty units for forensic financial investigation, gang specialist from existing gang units and newer specialty units such as the HIDTA/WSP Fusion Center for Intelligence and cooperative Investigations and existing agencies such as the Western States Intelligence Network (WSIN) providing new intelligence products. They are all working to eliminate criminal organizations that focus on illicit activities around gangs, guns, and drug operations. Its stated purpose is to reduce the availability, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs, guns, and the profits of criminal gang and drug organizations by working cooperatively to identify, interdict, dismantle, and prosecute targeted gang and drug-trafficking individuals and organizations. Task Forces work across local, state, and federal jurisdictions to dismantle or disrupt mid- to upper-level criminal organizations. Their efforts make communities safer and healthier by reducing drug availability and organized crime. As stated in the 2010 Washington State Auditor's Office Financial Audit, "The challenge today is that 95 percent of violent crimes and 99% of drug crime in Washington State can be attributed to gang activity"[... and the County will need more funds in 2011]"...or, anticipate continual increases in crime<sup>ix</sup>."

Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Force organizations have successfully investigated and referred criminal behavior in cases to county prosecutors for felony filing in County Superior Court when a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation regarding prescription drugs is the primary charge. Beginning in July, 2011, Drug-Gang task forces expanded their investigations to include criminal gang

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organizations and individuals engaged in gang-related criminal enterprise as defined under 9.101.010 RCW, RCW 9.94A.30, or 43.43.762 RCW.

To understand the future environment, we will periodically look back at the performance of the past. Superior Court filings for drug crimes will be one indicator we will consider for comparison. Superior Court filings increased between 1990 and 2007 in number and rate per 10,000 populations of 18-39 year olds. In 1990, 42.9 filings were made per 10,000 in the state. The number of filings more than doubled to 15,422 by 2007 where the total number of filings for drug crimes represented about a third (33.9 percent) of the total filings in Superior Court, the largest offense category for the state<sup>x</sup>.



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## **SECTION 1: Priorities and Goals of Task Forces**

Task Forces are focused on the business of drug and law enforcement in their regional jurisdictions. In order to understand the state-wide environment it is imperative that we understand the trends and events occurring in the task force regions of the state. In this section we provide a snapshot of each task force's mission, stated goals and outcome data.

### **Aberdeen/Grays Harbor Drug Task Force**

The Grays Harbor Drug Task Force serves the Grays Harbor County service area having a total population of 71,342. It represents the 19, 24, and 35<sup>th</sup> Legislative District and the 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the City of Aberdeen Police Department. Participation is through three law enforcement agencies: Aberdeen Police Department; Hoquiam Police Department, and; the Grays Harbor Sheriff's Office. Included also in participation is the Grays Harbor Prosecutor's Office. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 28 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

GHDTF's stated mission is to identify, interdict, dismantle and prosecute targeted narcotics and gang organizations while working across local, state and federal jurisdictions to dismantle and or disrupt mid-to-upper level drug trafficking organizations and criminal enterprises engaged in illicit gang, gun and drug activities.

In the First Quarter 2011, GHTF opened 18 investigations of which 50 percent were closed resulting in multiple arrests. There were 17 arrests made during the quarter. GHTF referred 17 felony cases and from previous case files, received a 57 percent successful prosecution rate during the quarter. GHTF filed 16 civil cases and received a 100 percent success rate in forfeitures denying the use of \$10,855 in criminal profits. GHTF is working to complete its estimates on gangs and members in its service area and will provide that during Second Quarter 2011 reporting.

### **Auburn/Valley JAG/DEA Task Force**

The Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team Task Force serves the South King County and Seattle areas to include Renton, Tukwila, Auburn, Kent, Federal Way, the Port of Seattle, Seattle and all other Valley cities as a service area having a total population of 997,500. It represents the 11<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts. The lead agency under contract is the City of Auburn for the 2011 Contract year. Participation is through the Auburn Police Department, the Federal Way Police Department, the Kent Police Department, Port of Seattle Police Department, Renton Police Department, Seattle Police Department, Tukwila Police Department, The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), National Guard, and the King County Prosecutor's Office. The Byrne JAG Grant funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 26 percent of its total budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

VNET's stated mission is "In partnership with local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies, VNET will target mid-to-upper level criminal gang and drug organizations impacting their capabilities to

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distribute, facilitate or profit from illicit drug or gang activity in the South King County area.” Its primary goals and objectives are: To work to dismantle or disrupt these organizations by reducing their ability to facilitate the use of drugs, guns, and money to advance their criminal organizations. VNET’s anticipated outcomes are:

- To increase the number of investigations that result in multiple arrests of five or more individuals.
- Increase the number of individuals that will be charge on a federal level versus state level.
- Continue to keep prosecution levels above 80 percent.
- Continue to run interdiction investigations via SEATAC International Airport as well as through local mail/courier services.
- Implement and or increase the use of WSIN/RISSGANG data network.

The Valley Task Force funded 1.5 staff through Byrne JAG funding during the First Quarter 2011. VNET opened 11 new cases and closed 12 cases resulting in a 50 percent multiple-arrest case rate. They arrested 10 charged as felonies during the quarter. The task force referred 2 felony cases for state prosecution and four for federal prosecution. During the quarter, The Valley Task Force received dispositions for a 100 percent successful prosecution rate in both state and federal filings. The Valley Task Force had 23 state civil forfeiture actions and received a 100 percent success rate resulting in \$584,941 in forfeited criminal profits. There is an estimated 140 gangs with many as (est.) 10,000 members.

### **Bellevue/Eastside Narcotics Task Force**

The Eastside Narcotic Drug Task Force serves the Greater King County service area including Bellevue, Mercer Island, Kirkland, Redmond, and the unincorporated King County areas having a total population of approximately 500,000. It represents the 41<sup>st</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 8<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the City of Bellevue Police Department. Participation is through six law enforcement agencies and one prosecutor’s Office: City of Bellevue Police Department; City of Kirkland Police Department; King County Sheriff’s Office; City of Redmond Police Department; City of Mercer Island Police Department; the Washington State Patrol and the King County Prosecutor’s Office. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 9 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

ENTF’s stated mission is to make drug dealing on the Eastside less profitable and to:

- Reduce the number of mid-to-upper level drug dealers and to disrupt drug trafficking organizations in the communities on the Eastside;
- Enhance law enforcement’s ability to address the effect of drug dealing on the communities and their law enforcement agencies by transferring the proceeds to activities as authorized by RCW 69.50.505 (10);
- Enhance Drug Enforcement at all levels of government by sharing, where possible, property, tactical resources, and information, investigation, and prosecution efforts.



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- Efficiently attack the criminal activities of drug dealing and DTO's which recognize no jurisdictional barrier or limitation, and to;
- Ensure that prosecution of those arrested and charged with drug offenses results in the greatest penalties available from the federal/state/ and local criminal justice systems.

ENTF is staffing 2.0 FTE through Byrne JAG funds. It has opened 22 cases during the First Quarter 2011 and closed 14 resulting in a 33 percent multiple-arrest case rate. ENTf has disrupted 9 criminal organizations during the quarter of which 5 (55.6 percent) had 5 or more criminal members engaged in the enterprise. ENTf has a 78 percent case effort of gang related criminal organizations. ENTf made 16 felony arrests of which 63 percent were gang and drug related. Three arrests were for misdemeanor drug charges. The ENTf referred 17 felony investigations and 2 misdemeanors for state prosecution and during the quarter received a 100 percent successful prosecution rate for state filed cases. ENTf filed one federal felony case. ENTf filed 7 civil actions for a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate during the quarter resulting in \$6,707 in criminal profit denied to criminal enterprise. The ENTf has identified 41 gangs with 3,100 documented gang members in its service area.

### **Chelan County/Columbia River Drug Task Force**

The Columbia River Drug Task Force (CRDTF) serves the Chelan County service area including the City of Wenatchee, an area having a total population of approximately 72,453. It represents the 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative District and the 1<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the Chelan County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through two law enforcement agencies and one prosecutor's Office: City of Wenatchee Police Department; Chelan County Sheriff's Office; Washington State Patrol and the Chelan County Prosecutor's Office. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 22% of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

CRDTF's stated mission is to: Improve the quality of life within the region by reducing the negative impact of gang and drug related activities and operations through unified and professional enforcement.

CRDTF has staffed 3.4 FTE with Byrne JAG funds in the First Quarter and has opened 36 new cases and closed 21 resulting in a multiple-arrest case rate of 29 percent. CRDTF has disrupted five criminal organizations of which four consisted of five or more members involved in criminal enterprise. There was a 40 percent case effort on gangs. CRDTF arrested 20, charged as felonies and 2 misdemeanors during the quarter and referred 11 investigations to state prosecutors and, one federally for felony charges. CRDTF had a 100 percent successful prosecution rate for both state and federal cases. CRDTF filed 4 civil forfeitures and was 100% successful during the quarter. The CRDTF has identified seven gangs and 400 documented gang members in its service area.

### **Clallam County/Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team Task Force**

The Clallam County Olympia Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team (OPNET) Task Force serves the Clallam and Jefferson County service areas having a total population of approximately 101,872. It represents the 24<sup>th</sup> Legislative District and the 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is Clallam County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through four law enforcement agencies, two prosecutor's

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Offices, the federal ICE/Border Patrol Agency and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 26 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

OPNET's stated mission is to: Target organizations involved in drug trafficking and criminal gang activities that have a negative impact on our communities, thereby improving the quality of life in our area of responsibility.

The OPNet Task Force staffed 5.0 FTE through Byrne funding during the First Quarter 2011. OPNet opened 19 new investigations, closing 7 resulting in a 40 percent multiple-arrest case rate during the quarter. Four criminal organizations were disrupted of which two consisted of five or more members. All were drug-based criminal enterprises. There were ten felony arrests. OPNet referred ten felony investigations to prosecution. During the First Quarter 2011, OPNet received a 75 percent successful state prosecution rate and a 100% successful forfeiture rate based on 8 civil filings. OPNet has identified at least five known gangs with an as yet to be determined membership and estimated number of associate members.

### **Clark/Skamania County Drug Task Force**

The Clark-Skamania Drug Task Force serves the two County service areas for Clark and Skamania County having a total population of approximately 442,896. It represents the 15<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 49<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is Clark County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through three law enforcement agencies, Clark County Sheriff's Office, Skamania County Sheriff's Office, City of Vancouver Police Department, the Clark County prosecutor's Office, the Washington State Patrol, and the State Department of Corrections. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 14 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Clark-Skamania's stated mission is to: Work proactively and collaboratively with our community partners to eliminate illegal drugs and diverted pharmaceuticals in Clark and Skamania counties with professionalism, integrity, responsiveness and enthusiasm.

The CSTF staffed 3.65 FTE through Byrne JAG funding in the First Quarter 2011. The CSTF opened 58 new investigations during the First Quarter 2011 and ended closing 42 investigations to achieve a multiple-arrest case rate of 28 percent. CSDTF disrupted 34 criminal organizations during the quarter with a gang case effort rating of 84 percent. CSTF disrupted 33 organizations consisting of five or more members. There were 64 felony arrests and one misdemeanor arrest. 20 (30 percent) were gang-only, 13 (20 percent) were gang-drug connected and 32 (50 percent) were drug only. The task force referred 44 felony investigations for state, and 10 for federal prosecution. During the First Quarter 2011, the task force received a 100 percent successful prosecution rate for both state and federal cases. They also received a 100 percent successful state forfeiture rate in the quarter. The CSDTF estimates that there are at least eleven gangs consisting of 250 documented gang members and perhaps as many as 500 gang associates.

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## **Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties Narcotics Task Force**

The Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force serves the two County service areas for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum County having a total population of approximately 106,388. It represents the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through three law enforcement agencies, Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office, City of Kelso Police Department, Longview Police Department, the Cowlitz County prosecutor's Office, the Washington State Patrol, and the State Army National Guard. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 21 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Cowlitz-Wahkiakum's stated mission is to: dismantle gang & drug organizations through diligent criminal and financial investigations, and cause a sense of vulnerability for any gang/drug traffickers involved in mid and upper drug distribution and/or violent conspiratorial crime.

The CWCNTF has staffed 2.7 FTE using Byrne JAG funding during the First Quarter 2011. It has opened 7 new investigations during this quarter and has closed 6 resulting in a multiple-arrest case rate of 80 percent during the period. The task force has disrupted two criminal organizations one of which one consisted of five or more members in a criminal drug enterprise. This has resulted in 13 felony and one misdemeanor arrests. The task force has achieved a 95 percent successful state prosecution rate during the quarter and a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate based on seven civil filings. CWCDTF has identified 6 gangs with 20 documented members and currently estimates 45 associate gang members in its service area.

## **Grant County INET Task Force**

The Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team (INET) Task Force serves the County service areas for Grant County having a total population of approximately 91,000. It represents the 13<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is Grant County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through four law enforcement agencies, Grant County Sheriff's Office, City of Quincy Police Department, City of Ephrata Police Department, Moses Lake Police Department, the Cowlitz County prosecutor's Office, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 21 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

INET's stated mission is to: Reduce the availability, use and trafficking of illegal drugs, guns, and profit of criminal gang and drug organizations by working cooperatively to identify, interdict, dismantle, and prosecute targeted gang and drug-trafficking organizations.

The task force has staffed 4.0 FTE through Byrne JAG funds in the First Quarter 2011. It has opened 161 new investigations closing 147, resulting in a 48 percent multiple-arrest case rate. The task force has disrupted 10 criminal organizations of which 9 consisted of five or more members to achieve a percent of case effort directed toward gangs of 90 percent. There were 43 felony and 3 misdemeanor arrests. Of the felony arrests, 15 were gang only (34.9 percent), 28 were drug-only. The three misdemeanors were gang-only charges. Their overall state prosecution success rate was 100 percent. During the quarter the task force referred 28 felony and 1 misdemeanor investigations for state prosecution. The task force

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filed 10 forfeiture cases achieving a 90 percent successful state forfeiture case rating during the quarter. There are 13 gangs identified having a documented membership of 500 gang members and an estimated 500 associate gang members in the service area.

### **Kitsap County/WestNET Task Force**

The West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team (WestNET) Task Force serves Kitsap, Mason and Pierce Counties having a total population of approximately 1,083,254. It represents the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, and 35<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts. The lead agency is Kitsap County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through four law enforcement agencies, Kitsap County Sheriff's Office, City of Bremerton Police Department, City of Shelton Police Department, Pierce County Sheriff's Office, the Kitsap County prosecutor's Office, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 21 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

WestNET's stated mission is to: Disrupt and reduce criminal gang and mid to upper level drug traffickers in the Kitsap, pierce and Mason County region and to support other law enforcement agencies counter-drug efforts as well as to aggressively prosecute those persons responsible for controlled substance violations.

WestNET has staffed 2.9 FTE during the first Quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG funds. It has opened 28 new investigations and closed 6 resulting in a 67 percent multiple-arrest case rate during the quarter. WestNET has disrupted two criminal organizations one of which consisted of five or more members engaged in criminal drug enterprise. There were 15 felony arrests and referrals for 20 state investigations. 18 of the 20 investigations referred were felonies and the task force achieved a 100 percent successful prosecution rate. There were 9 state civil forfeitures. The task force achieved a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate during the quarter. WestNET identified 20 gangs having 149 known gang members and an estimated 132 gang associates in its service area.

### **Lacey/Thurston County Narcotics Task Force**

The Thurston County Narcotics Task Force serves the County service area for Thurston County including the cities of Lacey and Tumwater, having a total population of approximately 252,400. It represents the 22<sup>nd</sup> Legislative Districts and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the City of Lacey Police Department. Participation is through four law enforcement agencies, Thurston County Sheriff's Office, City of Olympia Police Department, City of Lacey Police Department, Tumwater Police Department, the Thurston County prosecutor's Office, Washington Army National Guard, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 9 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Thurston County's stated mission is to: Disrupt/dismantle mid to upper level drug trafficking dealers and organizations (DTO's) operating, manufacturing, distributing or transporting illegal drugs within or through Thurston County by proactive investigation, aggressive prosecution, reasonable asset forfeiture,

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and interagency cooperation with local, state and federal agencies. The Task Force also investigates money laundering operations. The Unit assists with public and law enforcement education.

Thurston County Narcotics Task Force (TCNTF) staffed 1.2 FTE during the First Quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG funds. It has opened 20 new investigations during this quarter and closed 14 resulting in a 38 percent multiple-arrest case rate. There have been 12 felony and 2 misdemeanor drug arrests during the quarter. TCNTF has referred 29 felony investigations for state filing and has achieved a 76 percent successful prosecution rate. It has filed 26 civil state forfeiture cases resulting in a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate.

## **Okanogan County North Central Narcotics Task Force**

The North Central WA Gang & Narcotics Task Force serves the Okanogan County, Ferry County and the Colville Indian Reservation including the cities of Oroville, Tonasket, Omak, Okanogan, Brewster, Coulee Dam, Twisp, Winthrop, Pateros, and Republic, having a total population of approximately 44,695. It represents the 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the Okanogan County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through two law enforcement agencies, Okanogan County Sheriff's Office, the Okanogan County prosecutor's Office, Ferry County Prosecutor's Office, Federal U.S. Border Patrol, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 47 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Okanogan County's stated mission is to: Target mid-to-upper level criminal gang organizations with a nexus on gangs, guns, and drugs for interdiction, dismantling and prosecution and, to arrest Level I and II offenders, seek out and eliminate DTO's while also working with local agencies on gang related crimes.

The NCWAGNTF staffed 2.0 FTE through Byrne JAG funds during the First Quarter 2011. It opened 8 new investigations and closed 6 resulting in a 25 percent multiple-arrest case rate during the quarter. The task force disrupted three criminal drug organizations. The NCWAGNTF arrested 7 on felony charges and one misdemeanor arrest. The task force achieved an 88 percent successful state prosecution rate for referring 4 state and 2 federal felonies, and one state misdemeanor investigation for prosecution. They were 100 percent successful in state and federal forfeiture case filings, removing \$23,000 in criminal profits from use in the jurisdiction. There are 9 known gangs having 139 documented gang members in the task force service area.

## **Kennewick/Tri-Cities METRO Drug Task Force**

The Tri-City METRO Drug Task Force serves the two County service areas for Benton County, and Franklin County including the cities of Kennewick, Richland, Pasco, and West Richland, having a total population of approximately 248,400. It represents the 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the City of Kennewick's Police Department. Participation is through six law enforcement agencies, Benton County Sheriff's Office, Franklin County Sheriff's Office, Cities of Kennewick Police Department, Pasco Police Department, Richland Police Department, West Richland Police Department, The Cities of Pasco and the Benton County Prosecutor's Office, Franklin County Prosecutor's Office, the Washington Army National Guard, and the Washington State Patrol.

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Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 12 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Tri-City METRO's stated mission is to: Investigate, disrupt and dismantle criminal gangs/organizations facilitating the illegal possession, use, transport, storage, sale and/or trade of guns and narcotics entering, leaving, remaining and/or originating within Benton and Franklin counties.

Tri-Cities METRO Task Force has staffed 3.0 FTE through Byrne JAG funding in the First Quarter 2011. It has opened 33 new cases and closed 20 cases with a multiple-arrest case rate of 31 percent. METRO has disrupted four criminal organizations three of which were gang-drug organizations. There have been 21 felony arrests of which 34 percent were gang-drug involved. The task force referred 15 state and 2 federal felony investigations for prosecution and received case dispositions during the quarter resulting in a 100% success rate for state prosecutions. There were two state civil forfeitures and the task force received a 100% successful forfeiture rate for the quarter. The METRO has identified 12 gangs having 331 documented gang members and an estimated 692 gang associate members in the service area.

### **Pierce County/TNET/DEA Task Force**

The Tahoma Narcotics Enforcement Team (TNET) Task Force serves the County service area for Pierce County, having a total population of approximately 795,225. It represents the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, and 29<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts. The lead agency is the Pierce County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through five law enforcement agencies, Pierce County Sheriff's Office, the City of Auburn Police Department, Bonney Lake Police Department, Puyallup Police Department, City of Tacoma Police Department, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, WA State Army National Guard, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 15 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

TNET's stated mission is to: Target and eliminate mid-to-upper level criminal organizations associated with drugs, guns, gangs and money laundering. This will result in the reduction in the availability, use, and trafficking of drugs, guns and money laundering associated with criminal enterprises that are associated with gang activity. This will include gangs that participate in the mid-to-upper level drug organizations. TNET's main focus is the large mid-to-upper level organizations that are prosecuted federally.

The Tahoma Narcotics Enforcement Team/DEA Task Force – TNet, has staffed 1.4 FTE through Byrne JAG funds in the first quarter 2011. TNet has opened 12 new investigations and closed 10 investigations achieving a multiple-arrest case rate of 50 percent during the quarter. TNet has disrupted ten criminal organizations of which 6 were criminal enterprises consisting of 5 or more members. Of those six, they were evenly split between gang-only, drug-only and gang-drug organizations. The task force arrested 35 on felony charges. There were 8 state referrals and 8 federal referrals for felony filings and the prosecution success rate during the quarter was 88 percent state and 100 percent federal. TNet filed 37 successful state forfeitures and one federal-forfeiture resulting in a 100 percent forfeiture success rate at both state and federal levels for a total denial of \$623,362 in criminal profits for use in the service



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area. TNet has identified 197 gangs having a documented gang membership of 2,118 and an estimated 2,000 associate members in the service area.

### **Skagit County SCDIEU Task Force**

The Skagit County Drug Inter-local Enforcement Unit (SCDIEU) Task Force serves the County service areas for Skagit and San Juan Counties, having a total population of approximately 120,000. It represents the 10<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, and 40<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the Skagit County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through three local law enforcement agencies, Skagit County Sheriff's Office, the City of Anacortes Police Department, City of Mount Vernon Police Department, and the Skagit County Prosecutor's Office, the United States Border Patrol, Federal Immigrations Customs Enforcement Agency, WA State Army National Guard, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 23 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

SCDIEU's stated mission is to: Reduce the availability, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs, guns and profits of criminal gang and drug organizations by working cooperatively to identify, interdict, dismantle and prosecute targeted gang and drug-trafficking organizations. To work across local, state, and federal jurisdictions to dismantle or disrupt mid-to-upper level criminal organizations. Our efforts will make communities safer and healthier by reducing drug availability and organized criminal activity.

SCDIEU has staffed 2.9 FTE during the First Quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG funds. They have opened 19 new investigations and closed 17 resulting in a multiple-arrest case rate of 36 percent. SCDIEU disrupted two criminal organizations during the quarter one of which consisted of five or more members engaged in criminal enterprise. The percentage of case effort directed towards gangs is 100 percent. During the quarter, SCDIEU arrested 18 persons (28 percent) which were tied directly to gang-drug activities. Overall, SCDIEU referred 16 felony investigations to local prosecutors and achieved a 100 percent successful prosecution rate during the quarter. The task force filed 15 state-level civil forfeitures resulting in a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate during the quarter.

### **Snohomish Regional Drug & Gang Task Force**

The Snohomish Regional Drug & Gang Task Force serves the County service areas for Snohomish County, having a total population of approximately 704,300. It represents the 1<sup>st</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, and 44<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional Districts. The lead agency is the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through four local law enforcement agencies, Snohomish County Sheriff's Office, the City Everett Police Department, City of Arlington Police Department, the City of Bothell and the Snohomish County Prosecutor's Office, Local Children's Protective Services, and the Snohomish Health Department, the United States Internal Revenue Service, Federal Immigrations Customs Enforcement Agency, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the Navy's NCIS, WA State Army National Guard, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, four (4) percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

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The Snohomish Regional Drug & Gang Task Force's stated mission is to: Target mid-to-upper level drug trafficking organizations and street gangs in an effort to reduce drug availability and trafficking in Washington State and Snohomish County, thereby improving the quality of life in our communities.

The Snohomish Regional Drug & Gang Task Force (SRDGTF) staffed 1.6 FTE during the First Quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG Funds. SRDGTF opened 90 new investigations and closed 42 achieving a 20 percent multiple-arrest case rate during the quarter. SRDGTF disrupted three criminal organizations of which one consisted of five or more members engaged in criminal gang-drug enterprise resulting in a percent of case effort directed on gangs of 34 percent during the quarter. There were 59 felony drug arrests and 32 state and 7 federal felony referrals. The task force received a 95 percent successful prosecution rate. SRDGTF achieved a 98 percent successful forfeiture rate for state civil cases resulting in \$119,261 in criminal assets removed from use in criminal enterprise. At this time, the task force has identified 68 gangs in the service area.

### **Spokane Regional Drug Task Force**

The Spokane Regional Drug Task Force (SRDTF) serves the County service areas for Spokane County, having a total population of approximately 471,221. It represents the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the Spokane County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through three local law enforcement agencies, Spokane County Sheriff's Office, the City of Spokane Police Department, City of Spokane Valley Police Department, and the Spokane County Prosecutor's Office. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 16 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

The Spokane Regional Drug Task Force's stated mission is to: Reduce the availability, use and trafficking of illegal drugs, guns and profits of criminal gangs and drug organizations by establishing partnerships and collaborations with Federal and local partners. We will identify, disrupt or dismantle and prosecute gang and drug trafficking organizations operating in Spokane County thereby reducing crime and illicit narcotics availability in our community.

The SRDTF staffed 3.2 FTE during the First Quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG funds. They have opened 6 new investigations during this quarter and closed 12 resulting in a multiple-arrest case rate of 100 percent. The SRDTF disrupted one criminal organization with 5 or more members engaged in criminal enterprise. There were 12 felony arrests of which 11 were gang-drug involved. SRDTF referred one felony investigation and received disposition results during the quarter achieving a 100 percent prosecution success rate. The task force also filed 15 civil cases to achieve a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate during the quarter. The SRDTF has identified 117 gangs having 2,560 documented gang members in their service area.

### **Whatcom County NRD Task Force**

The Northwest Regional Drug Task Force (NRDTF) serves the County service area for Whatcom County, having a total population of approximately 200,434. It represents the 40<sup>th</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> Legislative Districts and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is the Whatcom County Sheriff's Office. Participation



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is through two local law enforcement agencies, Whatcom County Sheriff's Office, the City of Bellingham Police Department, the Whatcom County Prosecutor's Office, the federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office, and the U.S. Border Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 46 percent of total task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

The Northwest Regional Drug Task Force's stated mission is to: Make our communities safer and healthier through cooperative efforts to identify, interdict, dismantle, suppress and prosecute criminals, gang members, and their organizations involved in illicit gun activities and the manufacture of narcotics in Whatcom County.

The NWRDTF staffed 2.1 FTE during the first Quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG funds. The task force opened 37 new investigations and closed 22 during this quarter achieving a multiple-arrest case percentage of 47 percent. The task force currently has seven cooperative investigations and 1 OCEDET in progress. Six cooperative investigations are for criminal organizations consisting of five or more members engaged in criminal enterprise. There have been 21 felony arrests, three of which were drug-gang involved and one in the "other" category. During the quarter, the task force referred 26 felonies and one misdemeanor investigation to state-level prosecutors and received dispositions for a successful prosecution rate of 90 percent during the quarter. Twelve state civil filings occurred and resulted in a 100 percent successful forfeiture rate during the quarter. The NWRDTF has identified 39 gangs having 400 documented gang members and an estimated 300 associated gang members in the service area during the quarter.

### **Whitman County/Quad Cities Task Force**

The Quad Cities Drug Task Force serves the County service area for Whitman County, Garfield County, Asotin County, Nez Perce County and Latah County (Idaho) including the cities of Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, and the Nez Perce Tribal Reservation having a total population of approximately 155,000. It represents the 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Legislative Districts and the 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. The lead agency is Whitman County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through five local law enforcement agencies, Whitman County Sheriff's Office, the City of Pullman Police Department, Colfax Police Department, Clarkston Police Department, Moscow Police Department, and the Washington State Patrol. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 21 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

The Quad Cities Drug Task Force's stated mission is to: Operate a multi-jurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force to combat gang and controlled substance related offenses within the Quad Cities area. Member agencies work together and share information in order to identify, dismantle and prosecute persons involved in the distribution, sale, manufacture, possession and/or consumption of controlled substances. Investigate and dismantle or disrupt criminal organizations involved in gang and/or narcotic crimes.

The Quad Cities Task Force staffed 3.1 FTE through Byrne JAG funds during the First Quarter 2011. They opened 8 new investigations and closed 10, achieving a multiple-arrest case percentage of 25 percent during the quarter. The task force disrupted one criminal organization consisting of 5 or more members

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engaged in criminal gang-drug enterprise. There were 8 felony drug arrests. During the quarter, the task force referred one state felony and one federal felony investigation to prosecutors. The task force achieved a 100 percent successful rate at both state and federal prosecutions. There were six state civil forfeitures during the quarter resulting in a successful forfeiture rate of 100 percent.

### **Yakima County Task Force**

The Law Enforcement Against Drugs Task Force (L.E.A.D.) serves the County service area for Yakima County, having a total population of approximately 250,000. It represents the 4th Legislative District and the 4th Congressional District. The lead agency is the Yakima County Sheriff's Office. Participation is through five local law enforcement agencies, Yakima County Sheriff's Office, the City of Grandview Police Department, Sunnyside Police Department, Wapato Police Department, Selah Police Department, the Yakima County Prosecutor's Office, Washington Department of Corrections, the Washington National Guard, and the federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office. Byrne JAG funds the Task Force at \$171,797 or, 16 percent of total Task force budget for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

The L.E.A.D. Drug Task Force's stated mission is to: Strengthen its cooperation with local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies, task forces and HIDTA groups to reduce or illuminate membership into security threat groups through education, investigations, enforcement and successful prosecutions of offenders directly engaged in criminal activity to benefit gangs throughout Yakima County.

The L.E.A.D. Task Force staffed 1.6 FTE during the first quarter 2011 through Byrne JAG funds. LEAD opened 59 new investigations and closed 18 achieving a multiple-arrest case rate of 75 percent during the quarter. The task force disrupted twelve criminal organizations of which four consisted of criminal enterprises having 5 or more members involved in gang-drug activities. This represents a 67 percent of case effort directed at gangs during the quarter. LEAD has 47 felony and 4 misdemeanor arrests of which 7 (14.9 percent) were for gang and gang-drug activities. There were 17 felony investigations referred to state prosecutors. During the quarter the task force received dispositions resulting in a 65 percent prosecution success rate. LEAD also achieved a 100 percent state civil forfeiture success rate for 18 cases filed. The task force has identified 34 gangs having 2,280 documented gang members and more than 2,000 gang associates in their service area.

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## **SECTION 2: Washington State Patrol (WSP) Participation Program**

### **WSP Staff Assignment to Task Forces**

The WSP has 6 supervisors and 10 detectives assigned to Byrne funded task forces statewide. The WSP provides six senior sergeants that are high caliber professionals providing exemplary leadership in their units. Many WSP detectives are senior narcotics officers in their task force. The detectives commonly serve as Field Training Officers for new detectives coming into the unit and are generally seen as informal leaders.

### **WSP Oversight and Technical and Tactical Assistance**

The WSP provides a lieutenant to oversee the personnel assigned to the task forces. The WSP lieutenant serves as an informal coordinator of the overall task force program, acting as a sounding board for issues as they arise. The patrol sits on the executive board of the 16 task forces where WSP participates.

The WSP is the flow through for all the HIDTA (National Marijuana Initiative, Indoor Marijuana Initiative, Domestic Highway Enforcement program) and DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program funding in the state, providing contracts to most of the task forces. These relationships result in bridges being built between the patrol and the task forces.

The WSP provides technical and professional guidance on such things as high tech forensic analysis, human smuggling, missing and exploited children, asset seizure assistance and a technical equipment loan program. We also provide large flash rolls for task forces upon request.

The WSP SWAT team is available at no charge to the task forces around the state. Many areas do not have a full tactical team available outside the services provided by the patrol.

The WSP is committed to supporting the Department of Commerce in their mission to manage the overall program. WSP will continue to assist Commerce with rolling out program changes and working to overcome challenges as they arise.

### **WSP Oversight and coordination of Peer Review Process**

The WSP coordinates the Peer Review Program. This entails hiring a contractor to manage the overall program. The WSP provides guidance to this contractor and assists with each peer review by providing a lieutenant. The patrol will provide additional personnel as needed. The WSP is highly committed to the peer review program and have guided it towards the significant improvements in professionalism that have been realized.

## **WSP Coordination of Commanders Conferences**

The WSP coordinates two “Task Force Commanders Conferences” annually. These conferences provide invaluable communication between the task forces and provide a forum for sharing emerging trends and lessons learned and best practices. Critical training promoting best practices and risk management is provided to the task force commanders, sergeants and support staff, a key to our success. These conferences are a unique component to our states program, profoundly enhancing the professionalism of our task forces and the program.

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## **SECTION 3: Byrne JAG Evaluation**

Administrative monitoring for contract compliance became a significant effort by agency staff after passage of The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, to build common systems for evaluating and reporting on grant and other sub-recipients of state and federal funds. The Byrne Justice Assistance Recovery Act Grant Award of 2009 for Washington State required an immediate response to identify and pass-through new and specific requirements and special conditions for the receipt of funds and for reimbursements for expenditures incurred through the implementation of grant-based contracts for Byrne JAG Task Force sub-recipients (contractors). At the same time, the state made a strategic decision to report for all sub-recipients and to designate state agencies receiving direct awards from the federal government as direct or “prime” recipients and therefore included in the state’s reporting system.

Staff translated the many reporting requirements of the Recovery Act Grant into the revisions to the earlier Performance Activity Report (PAR) and developed multiple approaches for the distribution of automated data collection tools and their receipt. While the Criminal Justice Section administering the Byrne JAG Awards were creating these automation tools, Commerce worked with the State’s Office of Financial Management in creating and implementing the state’s data collection and reporting system (1512 Reports) to the federal government around all Recovery Act state awards.

Since 2009, all reporting has moved towards a performance-based evaluation model. During 2010, all programs in the Unit to include Financial Fraud and Identity Theft Program, State Gang Enforcement Program, State Drug Task Force Program, State Drug TF Backfill Program, State Drug Court Programs, State Witness Protection Program, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), NIJ’s Forensic Improvement Program, Byrne JAG Prosecutorial Support Program, Byrne JAG Victims Advocacy, etc..., were revised significantly to accommodate the change in conditions for awarding state and federal funds.

### **Administrative Monitoring and Compliance Activities**

In 2010 we field tested several versions of our Monitoring Worksheet. Until September 2011, this tool has changed quarterly for more than a year, and it has just now been adopted as of October 2011 in (we hope) a final form. The issues around the Monitoring Worksheet had to do with its use by staff in evaluating sub-recipients in all areas of contractor performance as required in federal rules and law as sub-recipients of federal funds having a direct pass-through for assurances and certification the same as the prime recipient. This also included state rules for accounting and fiscal reporting as well as contract guidance and rules from the state.

In August, 2011, we revised our monitoring strategies and approach to risk-management. Because of the transfer of the dozen or so programs from the CJ Section during SFY 2010-11, we were able to focus monitoring on the Byrne JAG program. Because of this, we revised the method for determining the schedule of monitoring and use of our of sub-recipient risk assessment evaluations. We partnered with the JAG Task Force Peer Review Coordinator and WSP in scheduling and performing on-site monitoring and peer review audits based on the priorities of the Peer Review

## Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

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Process. We integrated the two and created the strategy of administrative compliance contract monitoring to precede the actual on-site Peer Review and to complete and transmit the results of the on-site Monitoring to the Peer Review Team as they begin their audit of the same sub-recipient.

In August 2011, the FFY 2011 Byrne JAG Award Agreement was received. It contained the Special Condition #26. A new section was created in the Monitoring Tool to identify and track the special training requirement of law enforcement staff in programs funded by Byrne JAG. This special condition must be completed by December 22, 2011 but requires “new” staff to complete this requirement as they are assigned to task forces. We also received specific guidance from the federal auditor that required staff to determine compliance with federal EEOP law. In September 2011, staff also included recommendations of the Washington State Auditor’s visit to our program requiring “verification” processes be in-place to demonstrate required assurances and certification of the grant were actually accomplished.

So, during the month of October we did a final review and published the latest version of the Monitoring Worksheet which now acts as staff’s guide to proper contract compliance and performance-based evaluation of sub-recipients of state and federal funds.

### **Peer Review Task Force Audits**

The Department conducts Peer Reviews of each of the 19 task forces every two years. This is accomplished by written agreement with the Washington State Patrol as an extension of our Byrne JAG Evaluation program. WSP administers the Peer Review and provides a qualified Coordinator to organize, schedule staff and conduct audits on the Byrne JAG Task Forces. The Coordinator compiles and analyzes the results of the Peer Review Team and consolidates their recommendations and findings into a single report for presentation to the Governing Board of the audited task force. This best-practices standards applied to the process were derived from policy and procedure manuals from the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the California Bureau of Narcotics, and the Washington State Patrol, and from research funded by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance that identified 12 critical program elements and activities that are essential to maintain (1) successful management and performance and, (2) institutionalization and future sustainability of multijurisdictional task forces.<sup>xi</sup>

Peer Review is done by teams of law enforcement professionals across all of the functional areas of a task force to include governance (Executive level management and leadership), supervision (senior day-to-day chain-of-command), operations and administration. For more information on the Peer Review process, please go to the Department of Commerce website for the Peer Review Evaluation Program, [Task Force Peer Review Guide 2010-2011](#).

To date, Commerce has completed on-site peer review interviews and audit of the following task forces. Follow-up is necessary for task forces where technical support to operations and policy revisions to existing operations are being implemented. On completion of the follow-up review, the Peer Review Coordinator will submit the Team’s final status and recommendations to Commerce.

## Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

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No.	Task Force	Date On-Site	Status
1	Northwest Regional Task Force	1/11/2010	Completed
2	Clark-Skamania Drug Task Force	3/8/2010	Completed
3	Thurston County Drug Task Force	4/19/2010	Completed
4	Eastside Narcotics Task Force	8/2/2010	Completed
5	Spokane Regional Drug Task Force	9/27/2010	Completed
6	West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Tm	11/29/2010	Completed
7	Snohomish Regional Drug-Gang TF	2/14/2011	Completed
8	L.E.A.D. Yakima Task Force	4/25/2011	Completed
9	OPNet Clallam County Drug Task Force	5/18/2011	Follow-up scheduled
10	Columbia River Drug Task Force	9/12/2011	On-Site Done
11	Valley NET Task Force	12/2011	Pending
12	Tahoma NET Task Force	To Be Scheduled	
13	Grays Harbor Task Force	To Be Scheduled	

LIST 1: List of Task Forces Audited and Status of Peer Reviews for 2010-11.

### **Program Research and reporting**

During FFY 2010, the department initiated a Gang-Mapping project (data collection and report on findings) through the Department's Research Unit. Research staff developed a view of gangs in Washington State that would help focus our Criminal Justice Program (CJ) staff's direction to move the Drug Task Forces program forward given the Byrne JAG Advisory Committee's recommendations.

Before the project was completed however, there were several state and federal publications published and made available that provided the same or more detailed information that proved useful for the same purposes. Staff decided not to publish the study and has incorporated 'lessons learned' developed from the data that was collected.

CJ Staff also administered the state's Gang Enforcement Programs, first funded during the Byrne JAG Recovery Act award in 2009 and the subsequent second round funding in the 2010-11 contract year. This experience gave CJ Staff the ability to collect input on successful and unsuccessful approaches and best practice methods for effective gang enforcement. Staff performed a 100 percent on-site monitoring of all Gang Enforcement Units and reviewed and analyzed the results of those evaluations. On conclusion, CJ Staff developed the approach implemented during the Second Quarter 2010, transitioning the Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces to include and incorporate criminal gang enforcement.

This was successfully completed and institutionalized in the SFY 2012 Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force Program Performance-Based Contracts. Staff is now viewing the results of early First Quarter State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2012 PAR data. This view is best described in the Q1 2012 Criminal Justice Task Force GMAP slide. The transition is complete and the Task Forces are more productive as a result, in this First Quarter SFY 2012.



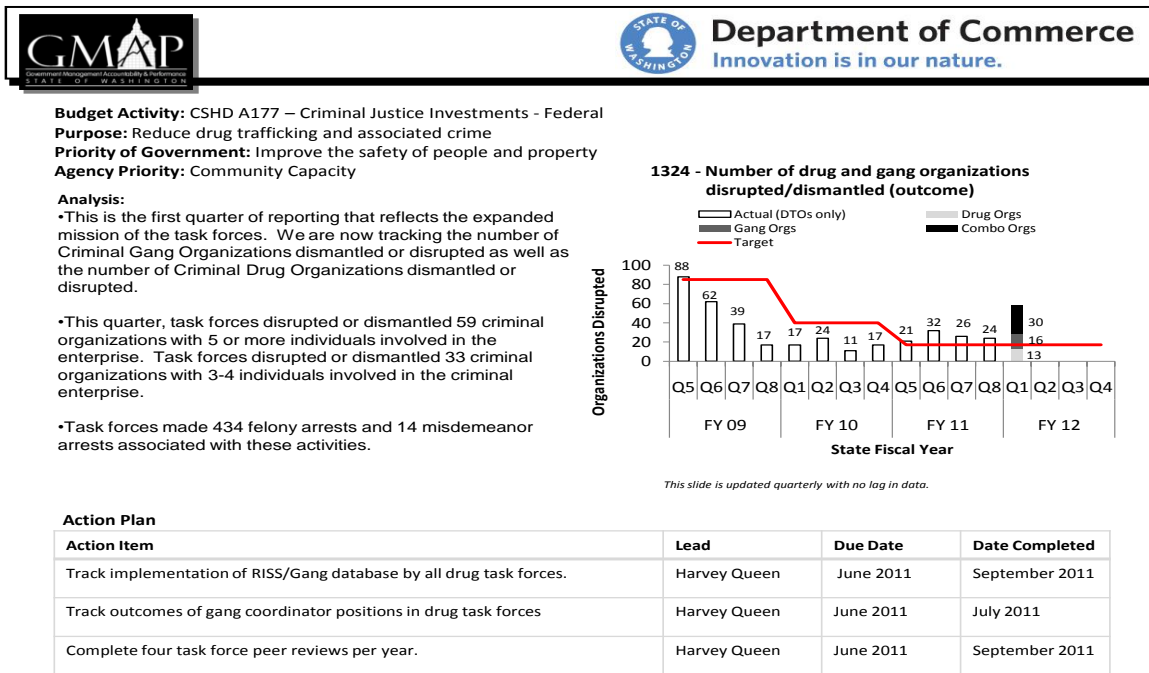


# Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

## SECTION 4: Performance Measurements

### Program Activity Reporting (PARs) Tool:

Statewide, the Byrne Justice Assistance Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force has transitioned well considering that the transition occurred within a two quarter period in a program that has operated without change from 1986 (more than 20 years) until 2006. In the subsequent four years of performance measures, two fundamental changes have occurred in the program: first, commitment on the part of the Executive/Governing Boards of each Task Force in 2006 to accept a statewide Task Force "Model" for staffing and participation and, second; their tacit agreement on the need for a performance-based Task Force Improvement system to enhance and provide guidance and feed-back over all aspects of Task Force activities. In 2006-08, Department staff implemented a series of initiatives resulting in creation of the Task Force Peer Review Process and creation of a statewide Program Activities Reporting System. In 2008, the Department partnered with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) in incorporating national "Best Practices" into the Peer Review Process and implemented the Task Force Peer Review Program. In 2008, the PAR was updated to incorporate the Governor's Initiative for Government Measurement and Accountability Performance (GMAP) and into elements of the Criminal Justice (CJ) Section's Peer Review Process.



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### GMAP Slide 1: Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force Performance Slide, Q1 SFY 2012.

In 2010, CJ Staff redesigned and enhanced the data collection system for PAR and it is currently capable of collecting data for reporting into the Department's GMAP, the federal Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) Reporting System, the Department of Justices' Grant's Management System (GMS) Program

## Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

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Report System. In 2011, CJ Staff will provide the first "Task Force Status Report" on Performance Measures statewide. The Status Report will be released in October 2011 at the Advisory Committee Meeting and to task forces in early November 2011 during the Fall Task Force Commander's Conference. An update report is planned that will provide Task Forces during the Spring Commander's Conference with more detail and a review of the previous 4-years of the data. The Program Activity Report provides a set of parameters to identify critical activities within the Task Forces and to establish a single format on which to collect measurement of these and related activities quarterly from each of the 19 task forces. The Program Activity Report or "PAR" collects measures of program participation within regional task force jurisdictions that indicate compliance to the statewide task force "Model" participation agreement of 2006.

To understand participation better, we collect staffing information. Activities for work performed by task forces, is collected in the following areas:

- Task Force Staffing
- Investigations,
- Case work development,
- Arrest activities,
- Dismantling/Disruption of criminal Enterprises,
- Illicit Drug removal,
- Criminal prosecutions, and;
- Seizure and Forfeiture of criminal profits and properties.
- Case and Event Deconfliction and WSIN/RISS Intel reporting

CJ Staff revised the three primary indicators of performance that have existed since the beginning of the program. Recently, these indicators were updated to align with the federal government's definitions for drug trafficking organizations (DTO's). The earlier measure consisted of three or more individuals documented as engaged in criminal enterprise in the same organization or chain-of-command. During the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter in 2010, we changed this measure to align with the ONDCP/HIDTA, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) definitions of five or more individuals involved in conspiratorial or criminal enterprise in a documented criminal organization.

To ensure that law enforcement's efforts spent during the investigative phase working up through new and small organizations are counted, we have continued collecting and measuring the less-than-five member casework. We collect and measure the "Small Organization" investigations for groups that are disrupted or dismantled during operations. To obtain a better picture of where the investigative and enforcement effort is being spent, we look at and measure totals of both and their outcomes. The "DTO" measure ended with the Fourth Quarter 2010 and is now become two indicators: "Large Groups" of five or more members and, "Small Groups" of 3 to 4 members. In addition, both of these indicators are tracked to determine the number of organizations identified as "Gang-Only" (CGO), "Drug-Only" (CDO), and "Drug-Gang" (GDO or 'Both') criminal enterprises.

# Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

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## Performance Reporting:

### 1. Participation and Staffing of Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Forces:

Performance data collection for task force participation and staffing ramped up in 2009 during the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for Byrne JAG funding. Staff upgraded the PAR during 2010 and collected more detail during the four quarters. The transition to a Drug-Gang Task Force program was initiated during the 2nd quarter 2010 and data collection followed for Q3 and Q4 2011, preceded by a statewide rollout event with task force executive management and supervisors and stakeholders.

In 2010, Staff began routinely collecting Byrne JAG and Local Task Force funding data from all sources. Task Forces are asked to have Mutual Aid or Operating Agreements that incorporate at least the two largest law enforcement agencies in the region and one other. We will further explore and develop comparison of task forces based on common "Group" measures in the follow-up report to this report. The Department developed four groups in 2006 and have re-introduced it with newer labels, "Metro", "Large Urban", "Small Urban", and "Rural". Staff will update population and crime index data and present the newer grouping rankings to task force Executive Boards, as some task forces will move to different "groups-like-us", given the updated data.

Byrne JAG Task Forces put a total workforce of 254 FTE in the field in the 2010-11 contract periods, representing an average of 528,320 man-hours towards eliminating or reducing criminal gang and drug trafficking organizations statewide.

Byrne JAG-funded FTE, account for 16 percent of the Total FTE (40.21 FTE) during FFY 2010. The priority of staffing was: Investigators, Prosecutors, Administrative Support. (See Table 1).

To complete the picture of staffing from local funds, task force priorities were 58 percent of FTE assigned as Investigators, Supervisors, Prosecutors and Administrative Support in that order of priority.

Additional funding referred to as "Other" funded FTE (WSP Participation Program and DEA staffing contributions and other federal participants) accounts for 28 percent of all FTE to be assigned in the following priorities: Investigators, Supervisors, prosecutors and Analysts.

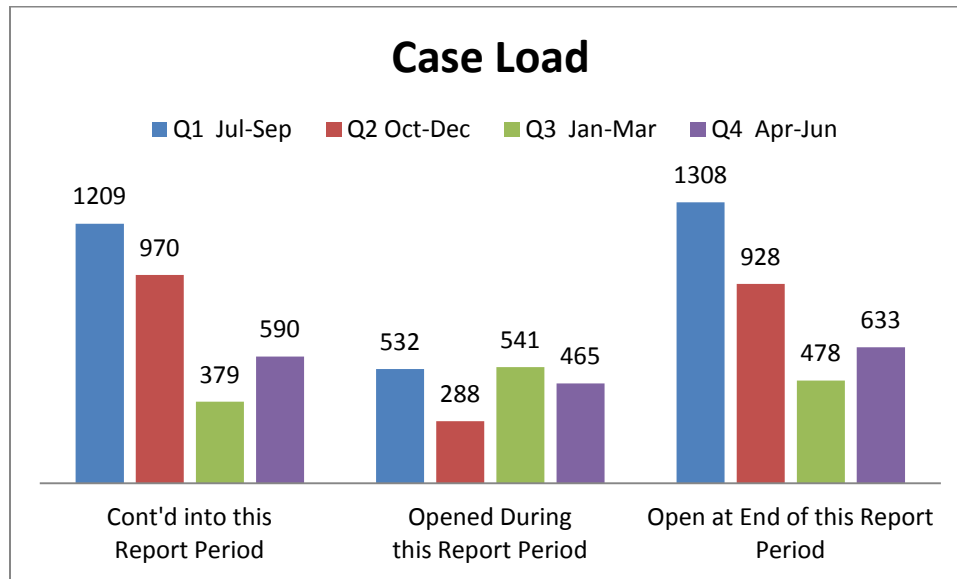
The following table is a summary of the funding of FTE within the Byrne JAG Multijurisdictional Drug-Gang Task Force Program during 2010.

\_\_\_\_\_

	TASK FORCE FUND DISTRIBUTION IN PERCENT OF BUDGETS									
	LOCSalary	LOCBenefit	LOCContractSvcs	LOGGdsSvcs	LOCTrvlTrng	LOCEquip	LOCConfFunds	LOCOT	LOCOTR	
PCT of Local budgets	56.18%	20.78%	1.81%	8.64%	1.36%	2.95%	4.28%	3.99%	0.00%	
PCT Local to Total	45.91%	16.98%	1.48%	7.06%	1.11%	2.41%	3.50%	3.26%	0.00%	81.72%
	JAGSalary	JAGBenefit	JAGContractSvcs	JAGGdsSvcs	JAGTrvlTrng	JAGEquip	JAGConfFunds	JAGOT	JAGOTR	
PCT of JAG Budget	81.15%	15.02%	0.81%	0.77%	0.15%	0.09%	0.49%	1.50%	0.00%	
PCT JAG to Total	14.83%	2.75%	0.15%	0.14%	0.03%	0.02%	0.09%	0.27%	0.00%	18.28%

During FFY 2010, the Byrne IAG Task Forces started the contract year with 3,148 open cases

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**TABLE 2:** Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Force Case Load – FFY 2010.

Of the number of cases closed, the task forces made 955 arrests of which 39.4 percent were multiple arrest cases closed. The Program considers a 40 percent rate of multiple arrests in cases closed as the desired target (See Table 3).

1	Task Force Roll-Up M10-34021-ALL 19 JAG Task Forces		Performance Activity Reporting				
July 2010 - June 2011							
2							
3	Investigations		Q1 Jul-Sep	Q2 Oct-Dec	Q3 Jan-Mar	Q4 Apr-Jun	Year to Date
29	Open/Closed	Cont'd into this Report Period	1209	970	379	590	3148
30		Opened During this Report Period	532	288	541	465	1826
31		#Closed No Arrests	168	133	148	223	672
32		#Closed 1 Arrests	167	130	167	115	579
33		#Closed Multiple Arrests	98	67	127	84	376
34		Open at End of this Report Period	1308	928	478	633	3347
35		Multi-Arrest Case Percentage	37%	34%	43%	42%	39.40%

**TABLE 3:** Byrne JAG Task Force Case Activity Matrix for FFY 2010.

### 3. Investigation, Case Building and Management:

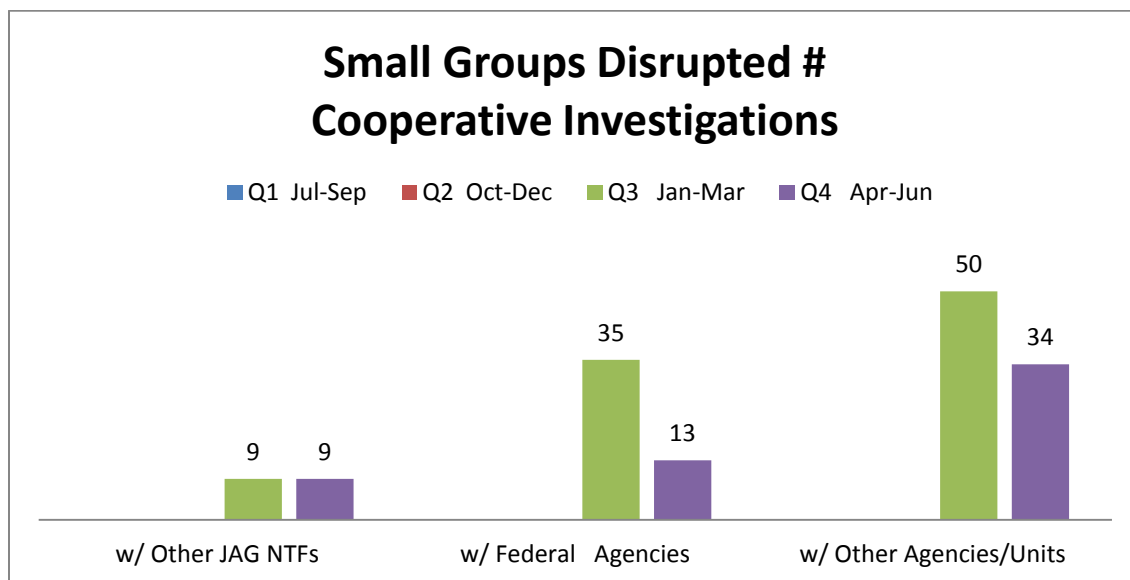
Drug enforcement requires that law enforcement operate in the criminal environment in order to identify and analyze criminal enterprises, target its members and associates for investigation, arrest and prosecution. Task forces were measured on “Drug Trafficking Organizations” in the Byrne Task Force Program in Washington State. The measure required that task forces report disrupted criminal

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organizations where three or more individuals were associated in criminal behavior. In 2007, the Byrne JAG Drug Task Forces agreed with the Department that the measure would be three or more individuals involved in criminal enterprise of the organization and would require case work to substantiate that claim.

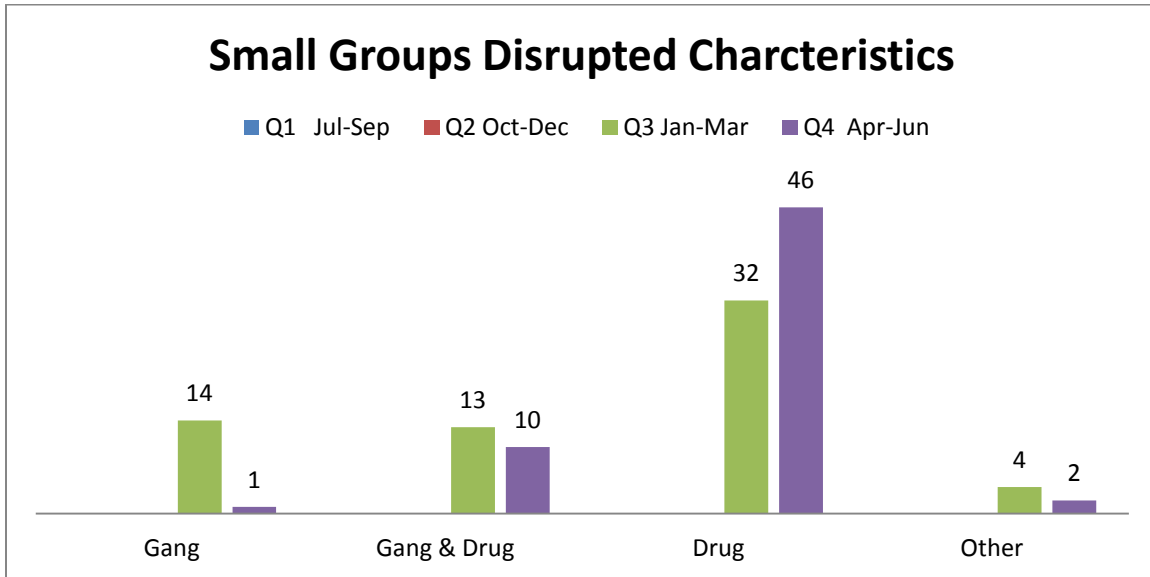
Between 2007 and 2010, the Department looked at this practice and raised two critical issues. First, all federal partners and other state drug enforcement programs were using the “five or more” standard. The Department moved to implement this standard in 2009 when it presented the Byrne JAG Drug Task Force Peer Review Program as a “Best Practice” Model to NCJA in Phoenix during their National Conference. Second, Peer Review looked critically at the task forces methods for substantiating criminal activity and association in case files and, methods for reporting those decisions that get reported into the Department’s quarterly reporting tool, the PAR. In 2011, the Department has focused on this issue and has made changes in the Peer Review Program.

So, work done for investigation of small organizations was included in the 2009 and 2010 PAR’s to give credit for activities around case development. For the FFY 2010, Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Forces participated in, or conducted more than 150 cooperative investigations that involved three or four individuals involved in criminal activities in the same organization. These were with federal partners and other task forces. Note Table 4: Small Groups Disrupted, only the last two quarters of FFY 2010 are shown. The Department did not collect this data element prior to the Q3 report.



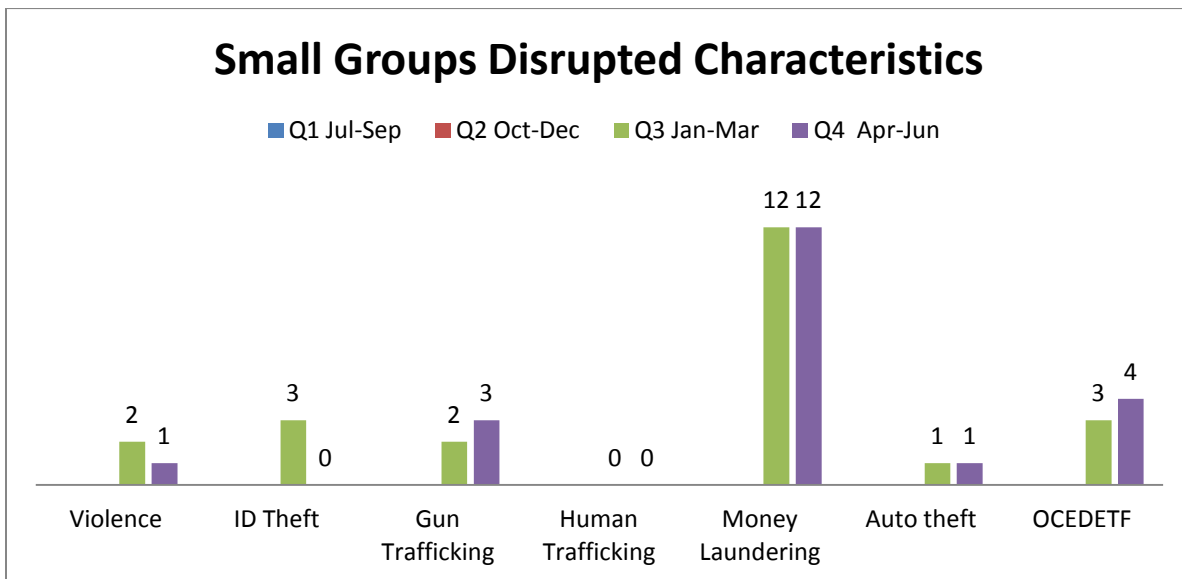
**Table 4:** Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Force Cooperative Investigations – Small Groups FFY 2010.

Of those small groups disrupted, the vast majority are characterized as Drug trafficking organization in Washington State. The measurement of small group investigation was initiated during the Q2 period with reporting required beginning the Q3 and Q4 period of FFY 2010.



**TABLE 5:** Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Force Characteristics of Small Group Cases Disrupted.

The Department looked at the types of criminal enterprise investigators encountered to begin to understand the kinds of illegal/illicit operations that were ongoing. The pattern shows that the majority of reported organizations operate as drug trafficking. The most common activities in support of that was money laundering. We anticipate more robust reporting during the FFY 2011 program year.

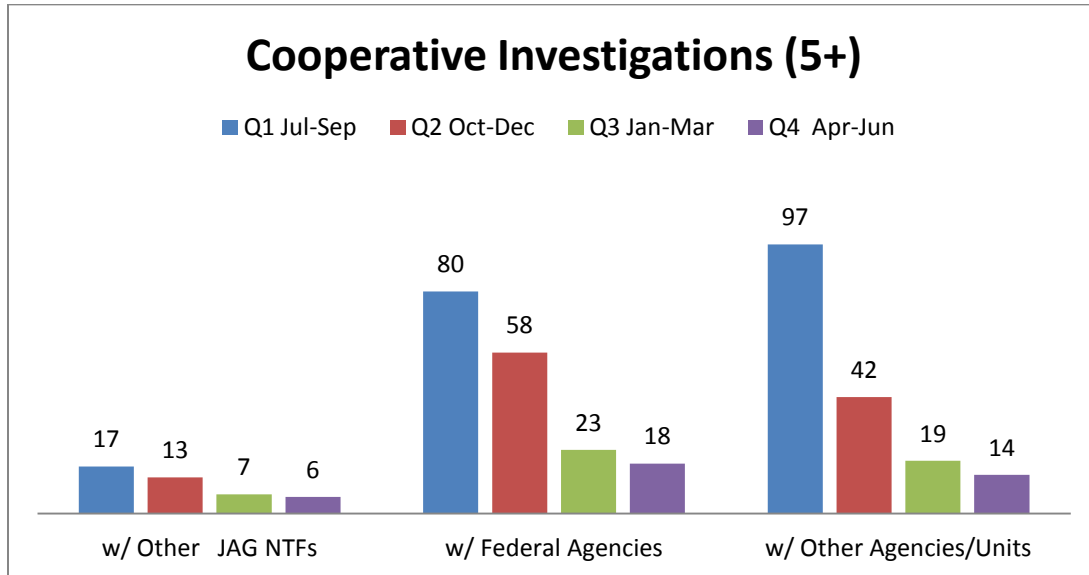


**TABLE 6:** Byrne JAG Task Force Characteristic of Disrupted Small Group Criminal Organizations.

Byrne Drug-Gang Task Forces are measured for performance by the indicator of the number of criminal organizations disrupted or dismantled. The criteria for a successful disruption or dismantlement is when an organization is engaged in illicit or unlawful criminal practices through the activities of five or more of its members. Byrne JAG Task Forces were engaged in cooperative investigations with their federal, state and local partners in cases involving Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's) and Criminal Gang

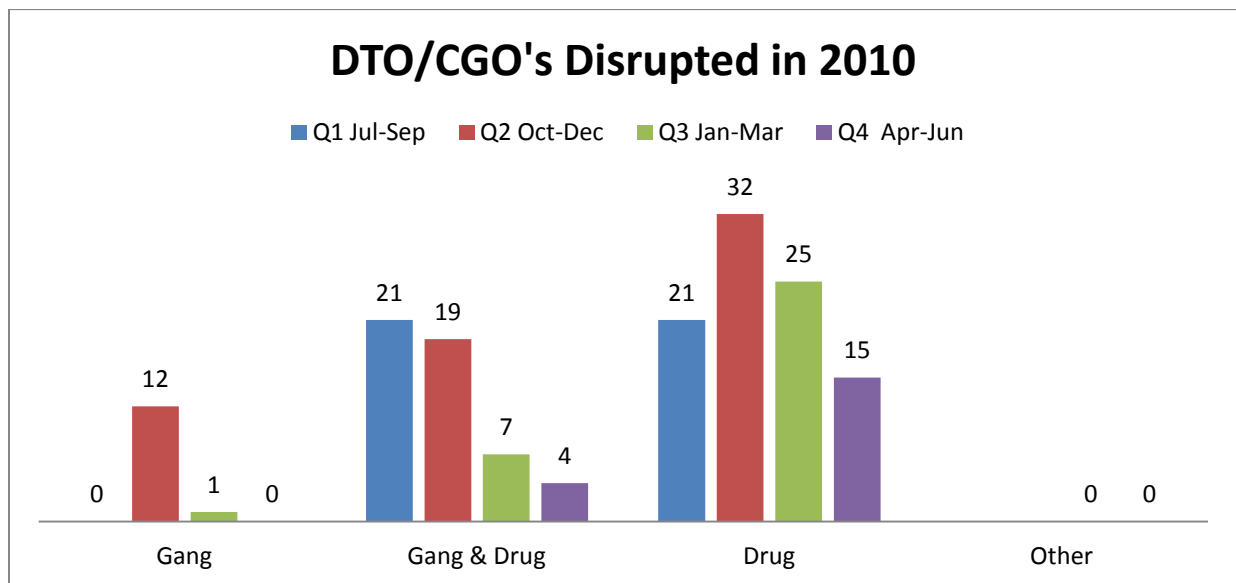
## Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

Organizations (CGO's) in all four quarters of FFY 2010 (See TABLE 7: Byrne JAG Task Force DTO/CGO Cooperative Investigations, and TABLE 8: DTO/CGO's Disrupted).



**TABLE 7:** Byrne JAG Task Force DTO/CGO Cooperative Investigations FFY 2010.

NOTE: This is transitional data where the Q1 and Q2 data definitions for DTOs and CGO's were initiated.



**TABLE 8:** Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Force DTO/CGO Disruptions in FFY 2010.



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### 4. Investigation and Arrests:

The Byrne JAG Drug-Gang task Forces arrested more than 2,232 individuals during FFY 2010 as felony case work activity. The distribution of arrests appears to be highest in the first quarter (Q1) and less in each subsequent quarter following. In keeping with data in Table 2: Case Load, the majority of arrests involved drug organizations and gang-drug organizations. The Drug Nexus resulted in 1,327 arrest or 59.45 percent of all arrests and, Drug-Gang felony arrests were 793 or 35.52 percent of all felony arrests. At this point in the transition of the Drug Task Forces to Drug-Gang Task Forces, the movement of cases from strictly drug organizations to more complex gang-drug organizations is working. At this stage of development, 95 percent of all cases are drug or gang-related. The Drug-Gang Nexus represents a quick transition with a focus on gangs using the techniques of drug enforcement. This represents 38 percent of all case work identified with a nexus towards criminal gang activities that resulted in arrests.

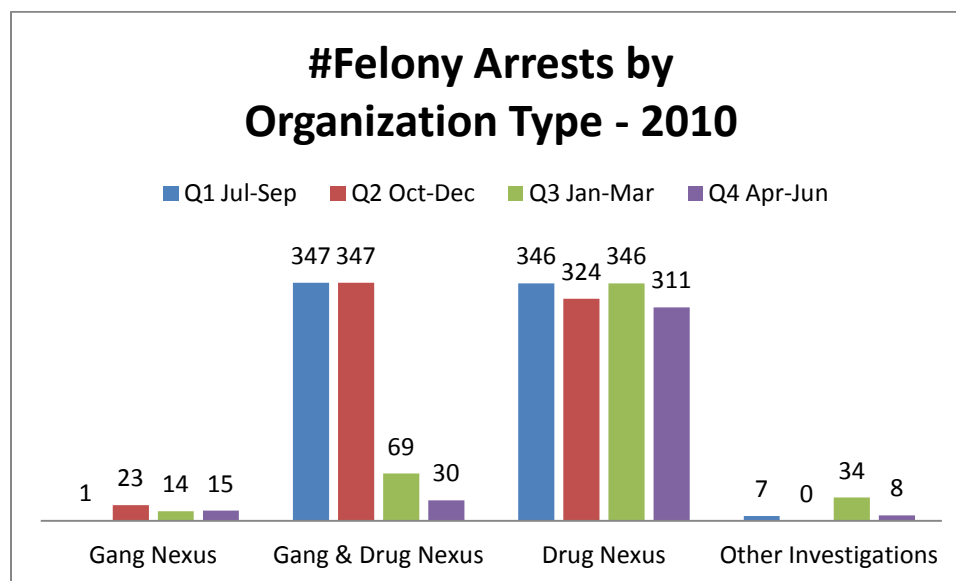
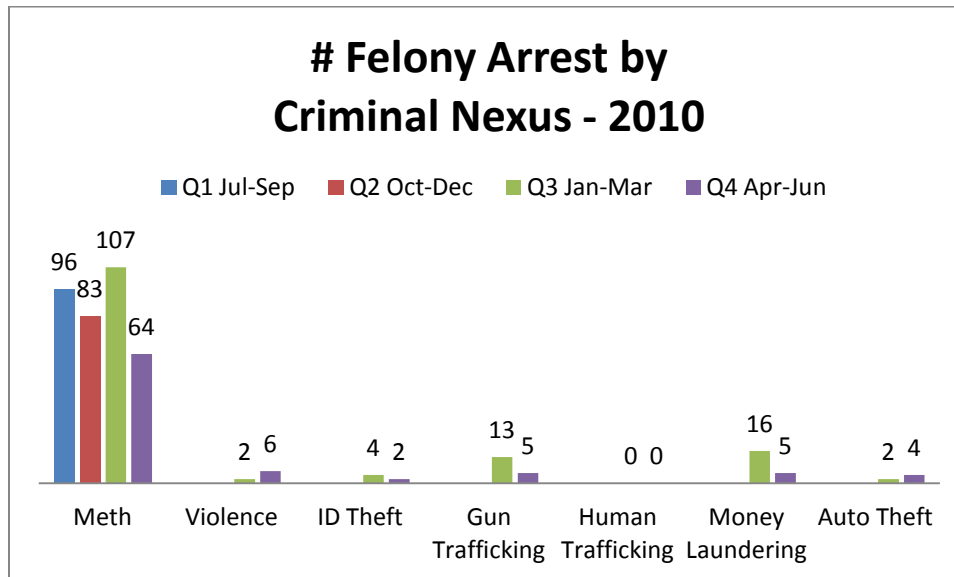


TABLE 9: Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Force Felony Arrests in FFY 2010.

Felony arrest by criminal nexus is a new indicator begun in third quarter of 2010 except for arrests for Methamphetamine, which we collected previously. It is too soon to project the felony arrest patterns for related criteria for crimes such as violence, ID theft, gun trafficking, human trafficking, money Laundering, and auto theft until we have been able to collect and analyze these indicators in future quarters and years. TABLE 10 provides two quarters of data collected during the end of FFY 2010. This data is partial and requires further review before being used in recommendations for program development or as an indicator of performance.

Table 10 is a partial data set collected during the third and fourth quarters of 2010. We will explore these indicators to see how well the techniques of the task forces work to disrupt or dismantle other criminal behavior associated with organized criminal enterprise.

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**TABLE 10:** Byrne JAG Task Force Felony Arrests by Criminal Activity – FFY 2010.

### 5. Case Referral and Prosecution

Drug-Gang Task Forces are two parts of the law that are in partnership to bring justice to the population. Task force law enforcement staff investigates and build evidence-based cases and compile them into well documented referrals to county and federal prosecutors. Each task force works under the Byrne JAG staffing model where a prosecutor is dedicated to the task force's case load so that no case submitted gets refused because of a lack of prosecutorial support.

Investigations are referred to local county deputy prosecutors who review, determine and place the completed filings to the courts. Most filings are felony charges. In 2010, the task force prosecutors filed 1,098 felony cases and 25 misdemeanor cases. In that same time period, task forces received the results of 903 felony cases resulting in 833 successful verdicts or pleas. This is a success rate of 92.25 percent guilty verdicts statewide. Task force prosecutions are measured to a standard target of 80 percent successful prosecution.

In Table 11, there are two measures shown. The first is the number of prosecutions by type (felony versus misdemeanors) and, the second is the number of results received to task forces of the total dispositions received during the period and the number received that were successful. The number of felony and misdemeanors is an indicator of the number of cases by type filed during the report period. The number of results received is an indicator of the ratio of successful prosecutorial outcomes for the task forces returned during the report period. The PAR does not collect and track individual case history of each case investigation referred but does measure the on-going success rate of cases that complete the court cycle. The focus is on the prosecutorial support for task force case. Peer Review audits the quality of investigations referred to prosecutors by task force personnel and reviews the submittal of filing by prosecutors once cases are accepted. Federal prosecutions are collected but not included in task force's prosecution success rate target of 80 percent. Task force cases filed federally are about getting the best possible outcome for the state and the most just penalty for the duly convicted.

## Byrne JAG Status Report FFY 2011

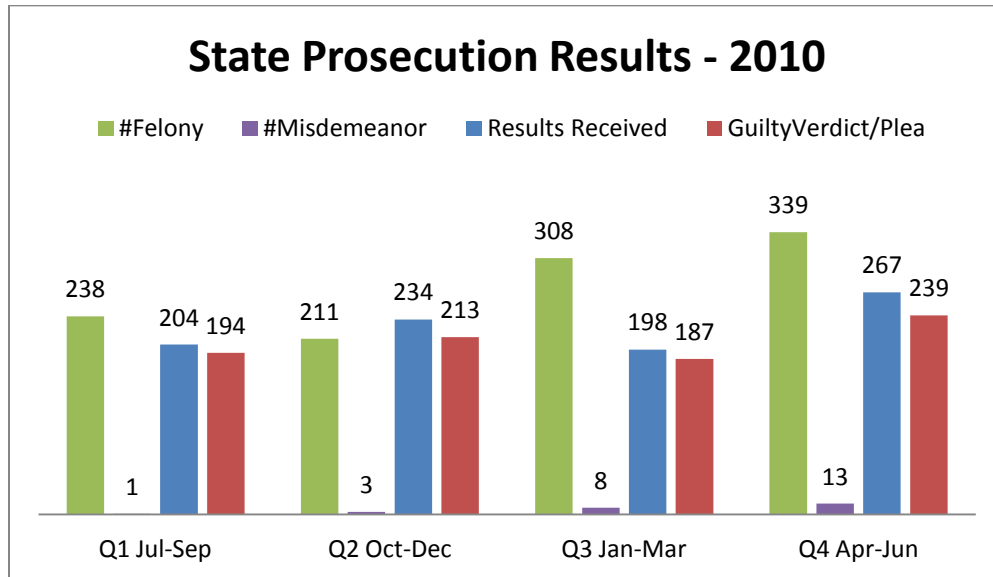


TABLE 11: Byrne JAG Number of State Prosecutions for 2010.

In some cases, filing federally is required because of jurisdiction. Task forces may open and build cases locally, within their region and also may participate in larger investigations that straddle multiple local, regional and national law enforcement agencies and geographic boundaries regionally, nationally and internationally.

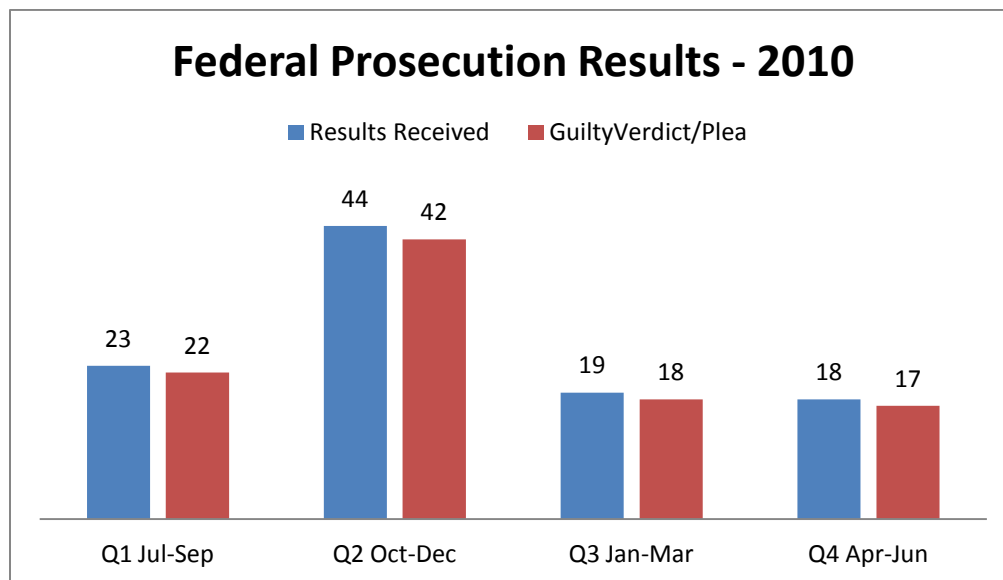


Table 12: Byrne JAG Task Force Prosecution Success Rate for 2010.

In 2010, the Byrne funded task force filed and received dispositions on 104 cases federally. In that same time period, received 99 guilty outcomes. This is a federal prosecution success rate on criminal gang and drug organizations of 95.19 percent.

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### 6. Byrne JAG Task Force Drug Removals:

A core function of the Byrne JAG Drug-Gang Task Forces is to disrupt or dismantle criminal organizations engaged in gun and drug trafficking as well as related criminal behaviors associated with organized criminal street gangs. Criminal organizations use the drug trade as a means for profit and to pay for continued criminal activities. The gang-drug task forces interdict illicit drugs and reduce access in the drug market to illegal drugs and pharmaceuticals, keeping the community safer and healthy.

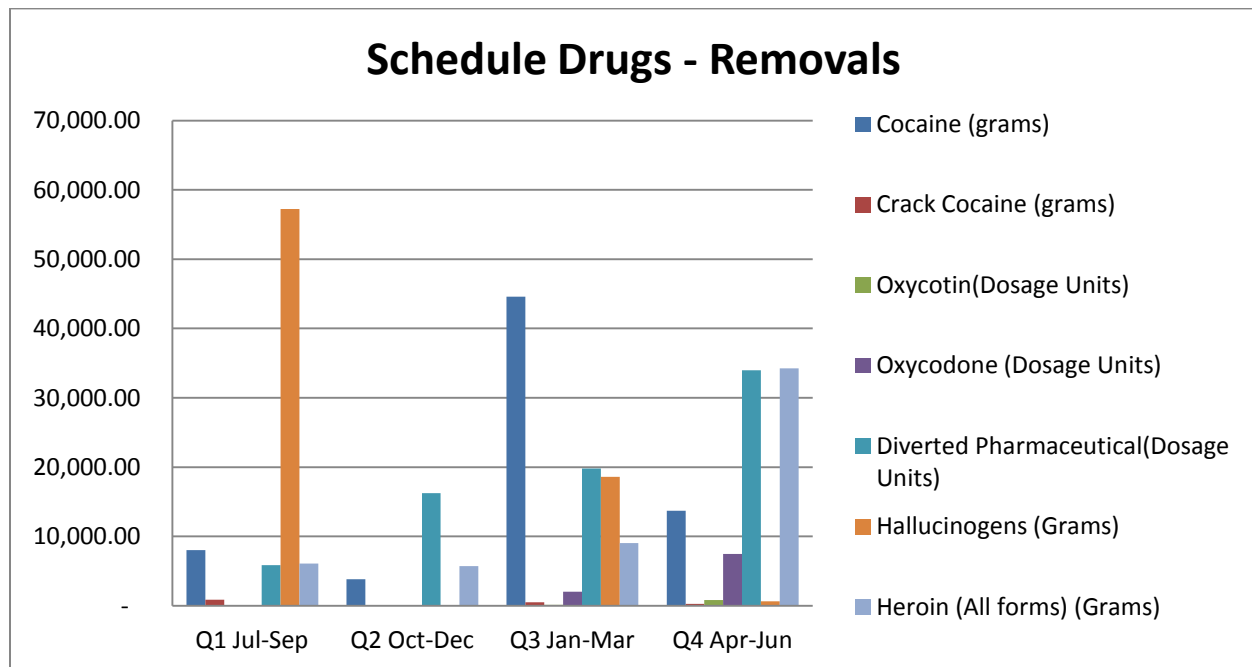


TABLE 13: Byrne JAG Task Force Drugs Removed - 2010

In Table 13, there are two units of measure. Oxycodone, oxycotin and diverted pharmaceuticals are measured in “dosage units” at the rate of 25 DU to 1-gram. Cocaine, crack cocaine and hallucinogens are measured in grams. Diverted pharmaceuticals are a growing trend in illicit drug use.

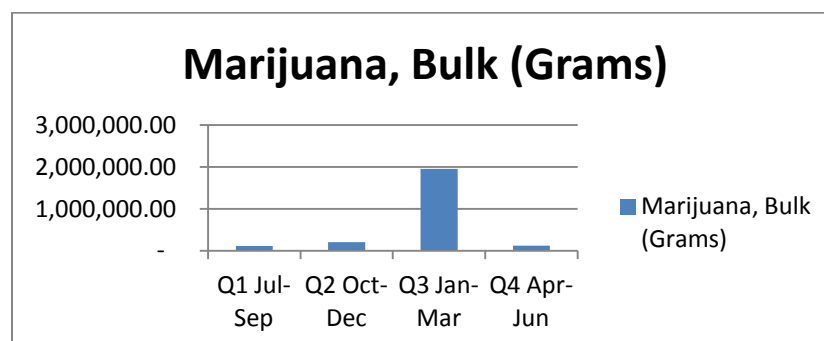


TABLE 14: Bulk Marijuana Removed in 2010.

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Task Forces take credit for the removal of over two thousand kilograms of bulk marijuana in Washington State during FFY 2010 (See Table 14). The Washington State Patrol provides considerable leadership and material support for a statewide effort in removing marijuana from outdoor grows that are imposed on public and private land through its Marijuana ERAD program. Task Force personnel are selected to participate in this operation each year.

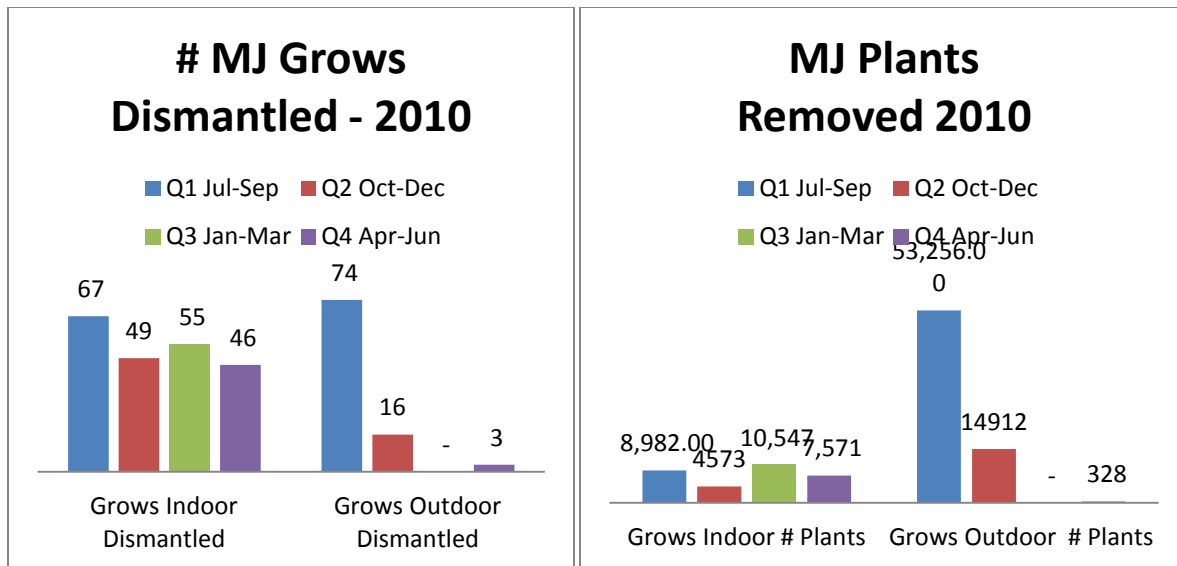


TABLE 15: Marijuana Removed – Grows and plant counts – 2010.

Task force directed investigations involving indoor and outdoor grows, task forces are shown in Table 15 by the number of indoor and outdoor grows dismantled and the number of plants removed from each type grow.

The task forces encountered 217 indoor marijuana grows and removed more than 32,200 plants from them. Of the 93 outdoor grows reported, 68,496 plants were removed and destroyed. The total in grows for 2010 accounted for 310 grows with nearly 100,700 plants removed and destroyed.

Illicit Medical Marijuana grows continue to be reported and investigated. Marijuana found to be in excess of the legal limits are confiscated and destroyed. Because of the controversial nature of this area of public policy, data collected is incomplete, inconsistent and not representative of the population. In FFY 2010, 63 illicit marijuana grows containing 4,140 plants were reported.

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Methamphetamine continues to be made available in Washington State primarily now through trafficking with DTO's in Mexico for sale on the streets in local communities. Once manufactured in local sites, this drug is now produced in super labs in Mexico, transported through the Mexican Cartel trafficker's t for sale locally.

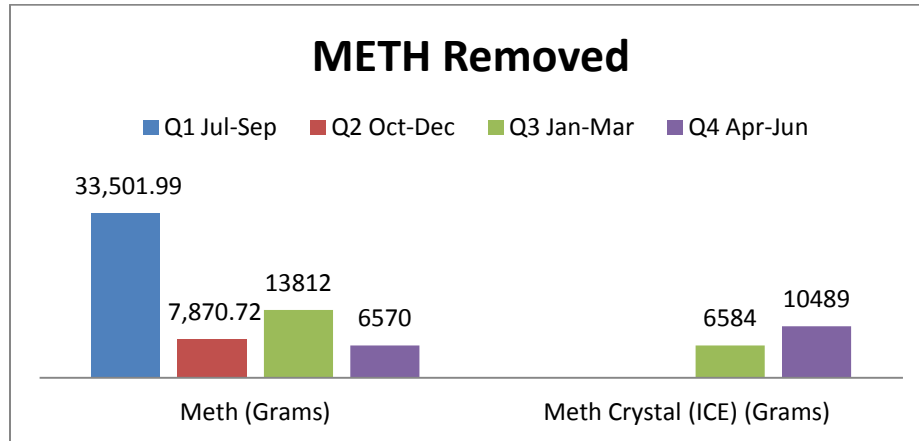


TABLE 16: Methamphetamine Removed – FFY 2010

The Byrne Drug-Gang Task Forces identified and removed 61,755 grams of methamphetamines and 17,073 grams of Methamphetamine Crystal (ICE) in FFY 2010.

### 7. Byrne JAG Successful Seizures – Number of Statewide Forfeitures.

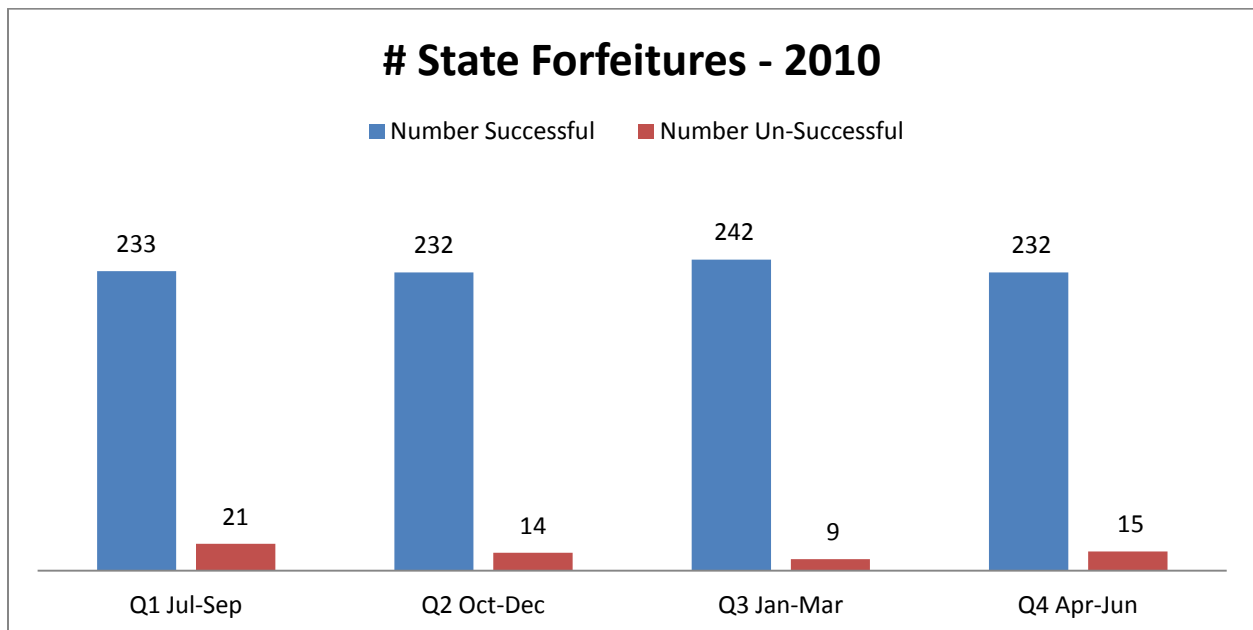


TABLE 17: State Filed Successful Seizures in 2010.

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In addition to their day-to-day mission of disrupting and dismantling criminal gang and drug enterprises, the task forces must pay attention to criminal organizations showing material gains from criminal activities. Investigators must use the full set of tools available to them to do forensic financial investigation and analysis and then must process civil actions against these offenders to seize and hold cash, real property and other material goods that were acquired through criminal activities. Successful seizures are forfeitures that result in the taking of illegal profit from criminal organizations to deny the use of that money and property for continued criminal enterprise.

Task forces are measured on a statewide standard for successful forfeitures of 90%. During FFY 2010 contract period, task forces filed a total of 998 civil seizure actions. Of those, task forces prevailed in 939 cases for a 94 percent successful forfeiture rate, statewide.

This resulted in a denial of \$3,037,779 in cash, \$1,726,843 in real property, and \$1,609,977 in other property for use by individuals and organizations engaged in criminal enterprise. Task forces removed more than \$6,374,600 in criminal profit statewide in FFY 2010.

In the first quarter 2011 the task forces have filed 290 state civil seizures and achieved a forfeiture success rate of 98 percent, denying \$1,660,989 in criminal profits. We have also been successful in 6 federal forfeitures resulting in \$272,000 during the quarter.

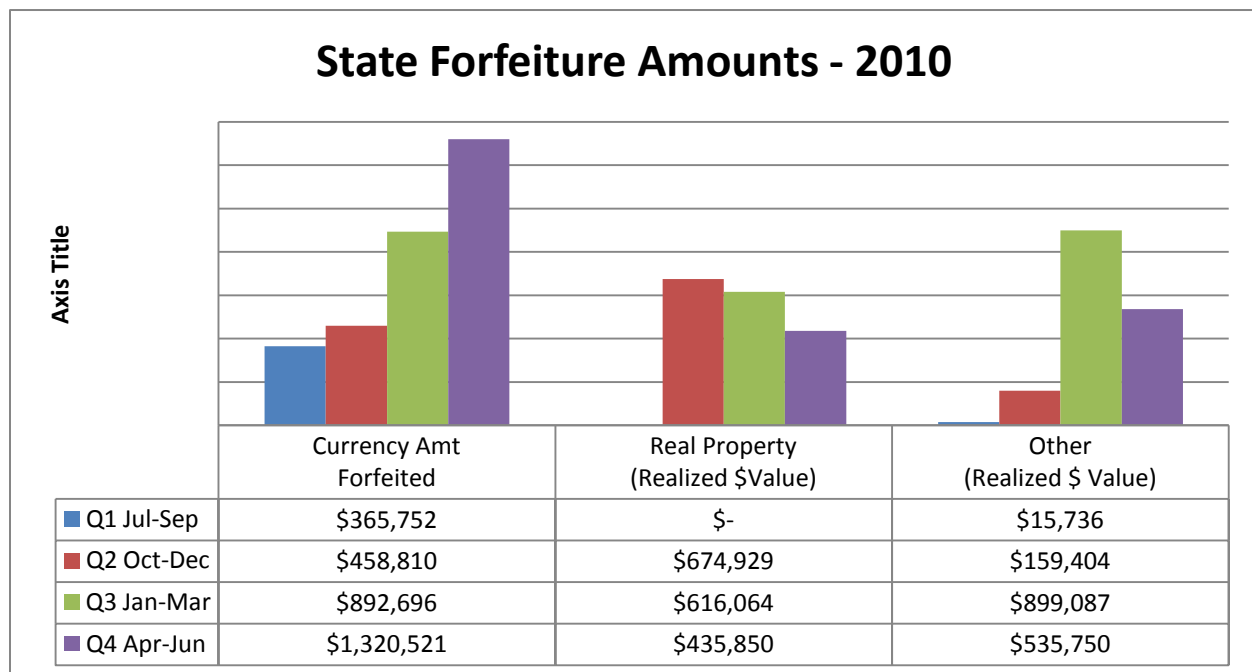


TABLE 18: State Forfeiture Amounts in FFY 2010.

Federal forfeitures reported by the task forces were very successful in FFY 2010. The task forces were involved in 55 cases federally resulting in 51 successful and four unsuccessful cases; a 93 percent federal success rate statewide.

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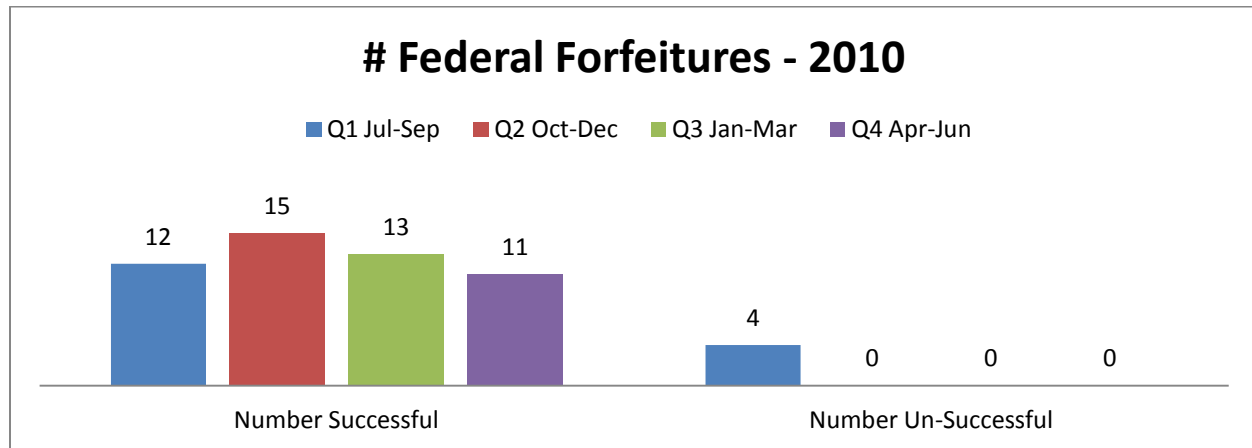


TABLE 19: Federal Forfeitures in FFY 2010.

Federal forfeitures resulted in the denial of access to more than \$1,170,125 in cash, \$7,641 in real property, and \$1,310,251 in other property value for use in criminal enterprise.

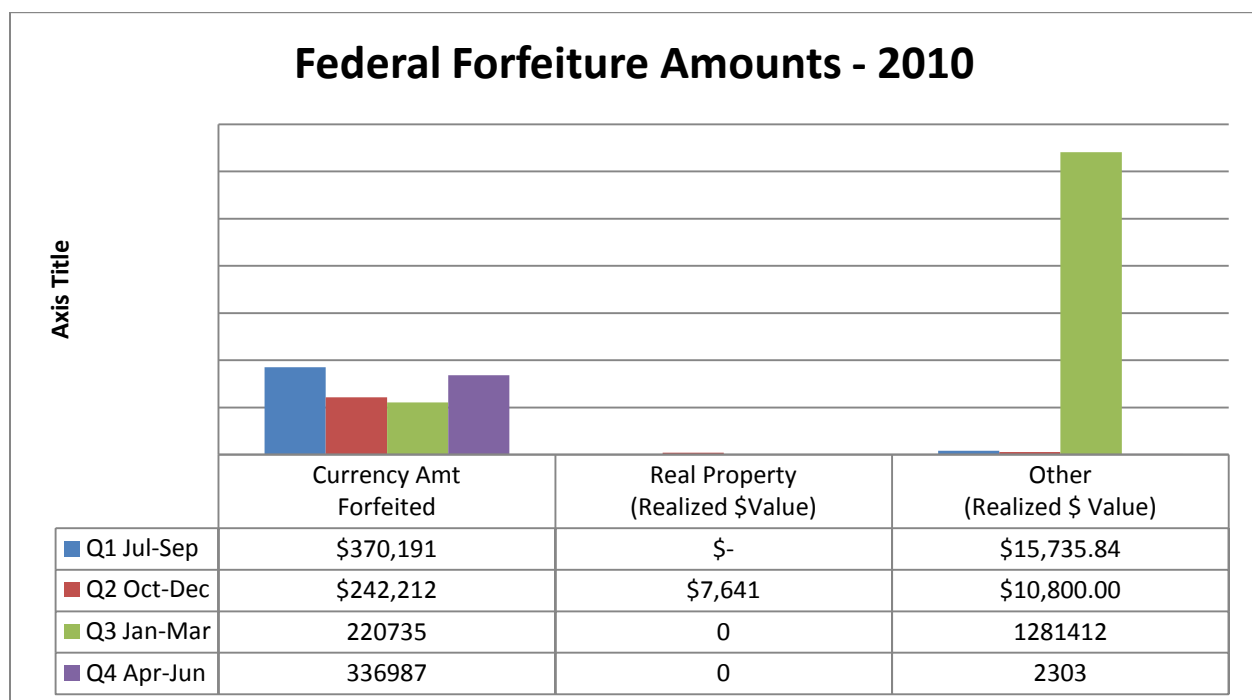


TABLE 20: Byrne JAG Task Force Federal Forfeiture Results – FFY 2010



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## 8. Byrne JAG Successful Firearm Seizures – Number Forfeited cases Statewide.

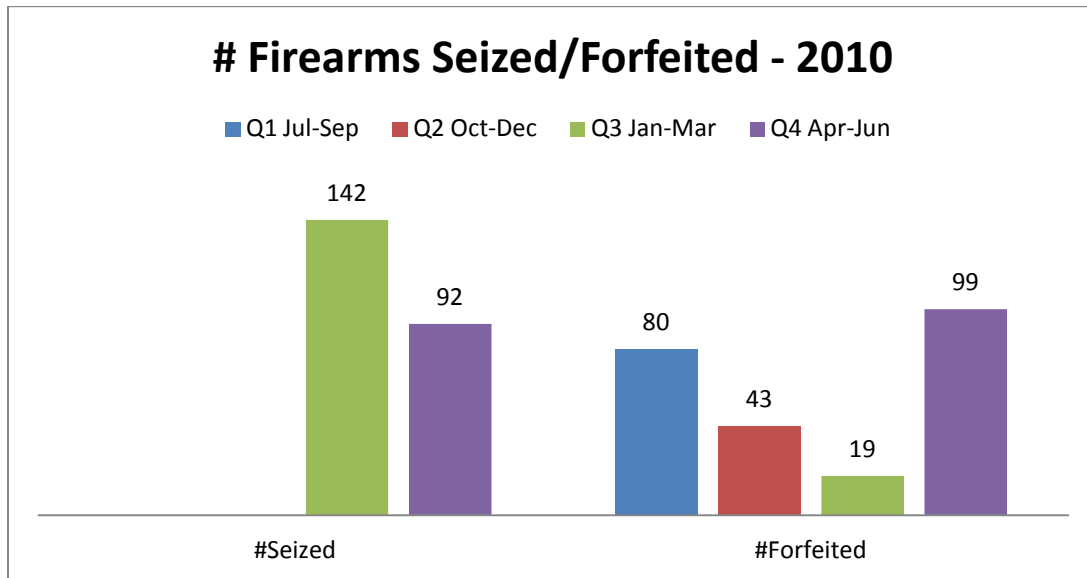


TABLE 21: Federal Forfeitures Filed by Task Forces Statewide in 2010

Byrne JAG Task Forces remove and report on illegal firearms seized in the routine performance of their mission. Of these firearms removed, forfeiture is an outcome and is tracked currently to understand the nature of the risk and prevalence of illegal firearms as they are encountered in the Drug-Gang enforcement environment.

Firearms seized are reported into the federal database and checked for matches to other crimes nationwide. "Hits" or matches returned are followed up and included in investigative case work.

## 9. Byrne JAG Successful Use of the RISS Criminal Intelligence Database - RISSIntel Statewide.

Much progress has been made in the area of intelligence access for investigating crime groups or individuals statewide that connects all law enforcement to a single efficient and low cost system. As of July 2011, WSIN/RISSNet now provides services to all law enforcement in Washington State to enter and inquire on criminal gang and criminal drug trafficking organizations and individuals. Karen Aumond, WSIN Executive Director and her staff have done an amazing job of providing inter-connection to non-RISS data systems and other work at integrating data systems for law enforcement intelligence use in Washington State to improve officer safety and to allow for better investigative work on the part of every task force personnel.

Officer safety is a constant concern of Law Enforcement agencies throughout the nation. While unplanned law enforcement activities such as responding to service calls and vehicle stops performed by patrol officers are immediate responses, with little time to plan, scheduled or planned operations

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performed by task force teams allow the time needed to enhance officer safety. Officer safety and the efficiency of investigations are enhanced through the secure and coordinated exchange of operational and tactical information.

**RISSIntel-** The RISS Criminal Intelligence Database (RISSIntel) is a criminal intelligence database that contains information on individuals and organizations that are suspected of criminal activity. Task force members are able to securely share information related to ongoing investigations by querying and making submissions to RISSIntel. RISSIntel alerts agencies by making notifications that other agencies or task force teams may be investigating the same individual or crime groups. The sharing of this information helps to develop new leads, pool resources, and further investigations in a coordinated fashion.

**RISSafe-** RISSafe is a system that stores and geographically maps planned operations in order to identify law enforcement operations being conducted by multiple agencies within close proximity of each other during the same time period. Planned operations such as controlled purchases of narcotics, search and arrest warrants, area sweeps, undercover meetings, surveillances, and enforcement staging areas, are types of operations that have a higher risk of unknowingly encountering other law enforcement activities. Because these are pre-planned and thought out, time allows for the proper deconfliction of these operations to ensure that two or more independent operations are not occurring in such a close proximity to one another that would increase the risk of danger or compromise officer safety. The posting of these operations also help reduce accidental targeting of another agency's operation or undercover officer.

RISSIntel and RISSafe work best when all agencies and task force teams conducting these types of investigations and operations participate. Agencies not utilizing RISSIntel may not learn that another agency is already conducting an investigation on a target or may not generate new leads, resulting in inefficient investigations. When an agency does not post an operation to RISSafe, they are unsure of any other operation going on in the area, and may jeopardize their own or another agency's investigation, or the safety of those officers involved.

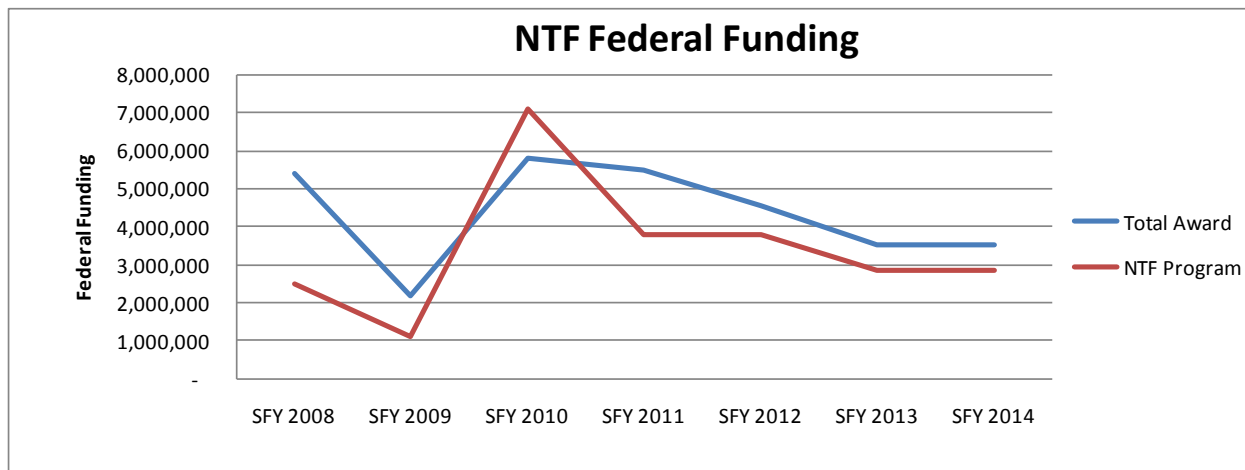
Task force teams in Washington accounted for 27 percent of the total number of RISSIntel inquiries made, and 33 percent of the total number of operations posted to RISSafe, by Washington law enforcement agencies during the first three quarters of calendar year 2011.

WSIN has worked with many agencies and task force teams to help them include the use of RISSIntel and RISSafe in their standard operating procedures and has numerous examples and templates available to help incorporate the use of RISSafe and RISSIntel into their operating procedures. These examples are posted to the WSIN home page and are available upon request.

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## SECTION 5: Byrne JAG Funding Past, Present and Future

Byrne JAG funding has been anything but stable beginning with the federal fiscal year 2004. In 2004 the grant award was reduced by act of Congress by approximately 37%. To Washington State, that amounted to roughly 3.2 million dollars. In FFY 2005 through 2007 there were more decreases in the award before leveling it off at \$1,975,888 million in 2008. In 2009, Congress authorized the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) which allowed existing grants and other awards be funded under that law to hire new or retain existing jobs. Washington State received \$37 million dollars in ARRA funds under Byrne JAG. The state's portion was \$22.7 million. The Regular Byrne JAG was around 5.6 million in that year.



**TABLE 22: Byrne JAG Federal Funding FFY 2006 2011**

In FFY 2008 the Washington State Byrne JAG award of \$1,975,888 was so small that it presented a hardship in nearly every funded project of the grant in the state. The Department of Justice authorized a supplemental award to Washington State of \$185,037. In 2008, the total Byrne JAG Award was a total of only \$2,160,925. In 2009, we received the two Byrne JAG Awards: The ARRA'09 at \$22.7 million, and; the regular Byrne JAG at \$5,809,665. Regular Byrne JAG had been increased through an ever arduous ordeal between the President's Budget and the Congressional Budgets in 2008-09. The 2010 Byrne JAG federal Award for Washington State was for \$5,497,422 and the FFY 2011 Award was for \$4,568,165.

As the Byrne JAG Award decreased, the remaining funds were re-directed again more and more to support of the core and original intent of the Award: Law Enforcement, in particular, Drug Task Forces. In Washington State, we adjusted this to be focused on law enforcement of criminal organizations with special emphasis on those organizations where there is a nexus of criminal behaviors around guns, gangs and drugs.

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Congress created the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant in the 1980's in memory of a rookie street cop in New York City who was shot and killed during a crime involving drugs, violence and guns.

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## SECTION 6: Byrne JAG Advisory Board

### 2010 recommendation:

#### SUMMARY:

In a December 21, 2010 Memorandum, The Department acknowledged recommendations from the Byrne JAG Committee's November 2010 meeting and determined that the work of the drug task forces would change to include responsibility for gangs, guns, drugs and violence, a direction more general than the narrowly directed drug interdiction role the drug task forces were funded to support.

The Department, has a contractual relationship with the Washington State Patrol with its unique perspective on the MJNTF contractors funded under Byrne JAG; local law and drug enforcement in the state, and; that it is considered an essential partner to any successful implementation of the Byrne JAG Committee's recommendations, began planning to implement these recommendations by the beginning of the next contract cycle.

#### DISCUSSION:

The Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Committee represents the state's Criminal Justice System. Membership was by invitation of agency management and composition was made with advisement from both non-governmental and state agency participation. In its November 22, 2010 meeting, the Committee recommended that Byrne Multi-jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces be funded to accomplish a new threefold mission rather than its current and historic mission of drug interdiction and prosecution. Funding would support drug interdiction, criminal gang enforcement and prosecutorial support. This three-pronged approach is not new. It was suggested in the Department's original strategy to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Byrne JAG funding. This approach was the intended purpose of Byrne JAG 2010 projects (Drug Task Force, Gang Enforcement Units and, Prosecutorial Support).

Presently, there is an agreement between the Department and the Committee of Law Enforcement Executive Officers representing agencies receiving JAG funding for Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces. On February 7, 2007, the Department convened a meeting of this group and invited the Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NW HIDTA) program, the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (WAPA), Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), and the Washington State Patrol (WSP). The meeting goals were to obtain consensus on program model changes, funding levels and the rules for jurisdictions to apply for funding.

As a direct outcome of this meeting, the following agreements were enacted and have been the policy of the Department for administration of the MJNTF Program ever since:

- The Department will issue two year contracts (1-year funding);
- Funding Allocation Model consisting of
  - 2 largest Agencies\* in service area plus 1

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- WSP counts in small urban and rural areas.

\*The two largest agencies in the service area, as determined by the number of sworn personnel, plus one additional agency from the service area, must contribute personnel. WSP may be considered as the third agency in small urban and rural areas (Groups C and D of the "Task Force Groups – 2007 Matrix).

- Staffing –
  - 1 Full time supervisor
  - 3 Full time detectives
  - ½ time Prosecutor
  - ½ time support staff

The investigative component of the task force must consist of one full-time supervisor and three full-time investigators (detectives). These personnel must be co-located. In addition, there must be at least one half-time prosecutor and one half-time support staff. They need not be co-located with the investigative staff.

- Performance Measures –
  - 40% multi-arrest cases
  - 80% successful prosecutions
  - 90% successful forfeiture rate
- Task Force Model is funded at 75 percent of the minimum staffing level. Subsequent fund rescissions have reduced the target from the desired levels to somewhere between 14 and 26 percent of budget. Each task force is funded equally during the FFY 2011 contract year.
- Task forces must focus at least 40 percent of their investigative efforts on disrupting or dismantling mid-to-upper level local or regional drug trafficking organizations. They may provide support for street drug enforcement, but it is not their primary mission. They may work cooperatively with other task forces and with federal agencies. They may occasionally provide investigative support to non-funded jurisdictions, providing there is a nexus to the task force mission.

2011 Advisory Board Meeting October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011

- a. Agenda (Available on-Request)
- b. Minutes from previous meeting (Available On-Request).

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## APPENDIX A: Grant Fund Allocations FFY 2011 Funding

Byrne JAG funding for 2008 through 2011 awards, allocation and (current) balances are contained in TABLE A-1 below. In the FFY 2011 program year (beginning July 1, 2011), JAG'09 will be spent out to a zero balance. We intend to close out the JAG'08 and '09 Awards this year.

	BYRNE JAG 4-YEAR FUNDING HISTORY				
	JAG'08	JAG'09	JAG'10	JAG'11	JAG'12
Award	\$ 1,975,888.00	\$ 5,805,669.00	\$ 5,497,422.00	\$ 4,568,165.00	(Award)-SORNA
Expended	\$ 1,975,888.00	\$ 5,729,019.00	\$ 5,497,422.00	Allocated	Unk
Balance	\$ -	\$ 76,650.00	\$ -	\$ 4,568,165.00	Pending
Available From	10/1/07	10/1/08	10/1/09	10/1/10	10/1/11
Available To	9/30/11	9/30/12	9/30/13	9/30/14	9/30/15

TABLE A-1: Byrne JAG Awards 2008 to 2011.

Included in the JAG'11 Allocation is the recommended \$100,000 to Prevention Programs in the form of two contracts. One contract for, "Violent Crime Victims Services" and, the other for, "Families and Friends of Violent Crime Victims". Funds have been allocated and transferred and these programs will be managed by our sister unit, OCVA.

Also included in that allocation are funds for the WSP Participation and Peer Review Programs at \$1.16 million. We intend to supplement this with the FFY'09 funds to spend down the "State-award" grant requirements of the 2009 Byrne JAG.

It is still too soon to know what the funding picture for FFY 2012 will be as far as Byrne JAG is concerned. The Congressional mood is "austerity" yet there is a vocal debate on funding cops on the street. In addition to any award amount Washington State may receive from The USDOJ/Bureau of Justice Assistance for Byrne JAG, there will be an Adam Walsh/SORNA penalty to this award of 10% of the Base Award.





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## APPENDIX B: TF Performance Groupings

In 2006, the Department grouped the Task Forces according to the practice of the Prevention Communities in that each jurisdiction should belong to a group of like jurisdictions for the purpose of evaluation and performance measurement for use in the 2007 program year.

The Department decided upon a simplistic approach to the grouping methodology which consists of ranking the task forces by the following criteria and then ordering them into four categories according to their rankings within a range achieved.

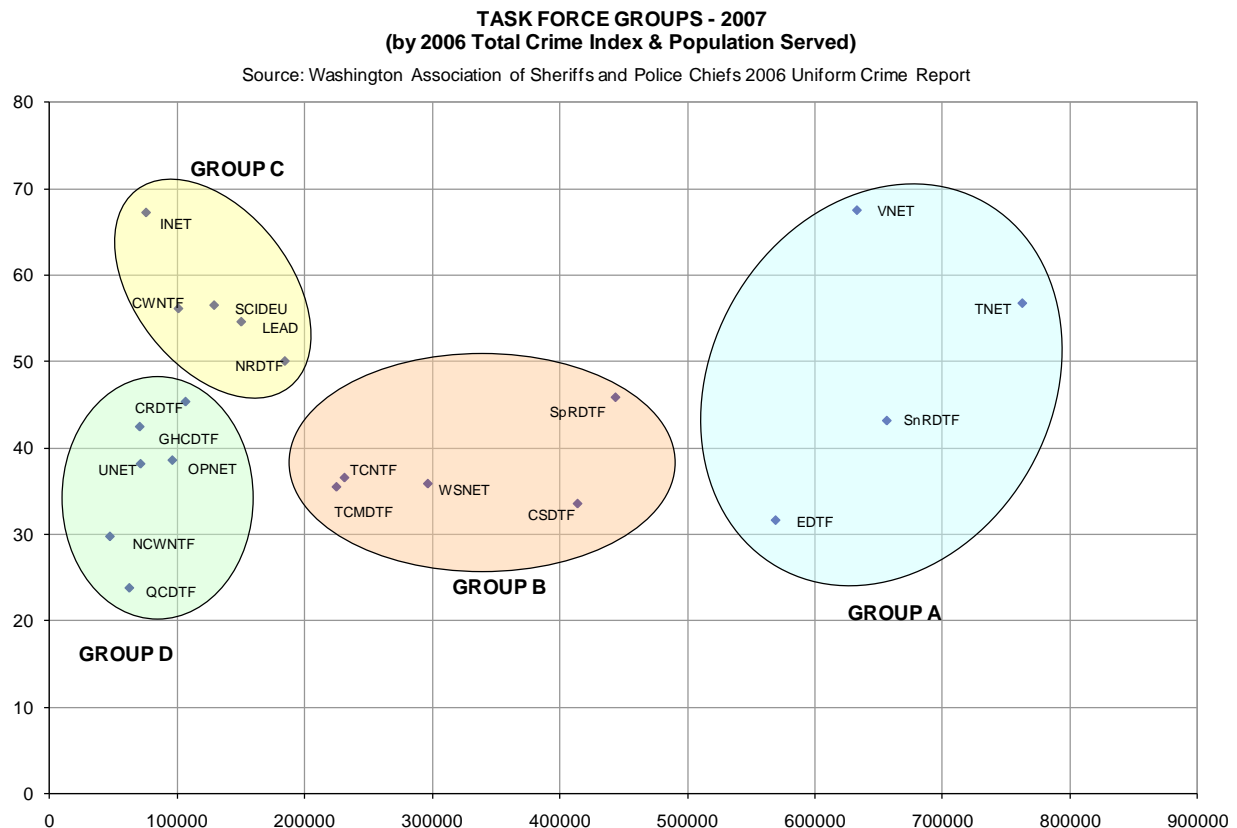


CHART A-1 –2007 Task Force Groups – 2006 Data

Based on violent crime index rate per 1,000 and the population of the jurisdiction according to the Office of Financial Management data, the 19 task forces were plotted in a scatter chart and then grouped by frequency. The data supports four groupings composed of the 19 task forces where each group shares a similar population pattern that most likely meets the description or definition of the type community it supports. In 2006, the labels for the four groups were originally “A”, “B”, “C”, and “D”. Staff quickly renamed them to fit the most appropriate type communities, at that time. Those first labels were “Urban”, “Suburban”, “Small Urban” and, “Rural” (See TABLE A-1).

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JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT - DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM			
MULTIJURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCES BY GROUPS FFY-2007*			
Task Force	County(ies) Served	Task Force	County(ies) Served
<b>GROUP A</b>		<b>GROUP C</b>	
Tahoma NET	Pierce	Law Enf. Against Drugs	Southeast Yakima
Snohomish Regional DTF	Snohomish	Northwest Regional DTF	Whatcom
Valley NET	South King	Skagit Co IDEU	Skagit, San Juan
Eastside	East King	Cowlitz-Wahkiakum NTF	Cowlitz, Wahkiakum
		Interagency NET	Grant
<b>GROUP B</b>		<b>GROUP D</b>	
Spokane Regional DTF	Spokane	Columbia River DTF	Chelan, Kittitas
Clark-Skamania DTF	Clark, Skamania	Olympic Peninsula NET	Clallam, Jefferson
West Sound NET	Kitsap, Mason	Quad Cities DTF	Asotin, Whitman
Thurston Co NTF	Thurston	Grays Harbor Co DTF	Grays Harbor
Tri-Cities Metro DTF	Benton, Franklin	North Central WA DTF	Okanogan, Ferry

\* Based on Total Crime Index and Population Served as reported by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs 2006 Uniform Crime Report

TABLE A-1: FFY 2007 Task Force by Group

Later, Staff renamed the Groups to reflect the population characteristics of the jurisdiction the task force supported. This is primarily based on size of the population and the crime rate in that population based on 2006 OFM population data and 2006 WASPC UCR Crime Data Crime Index.

BY CONTRACTOR	
Group 1 - Urban	Group 2 - Suburban
Auburn PD	Clark County SO
Bellevue PD	Kitsap County SO
Pierce County SO	Kennewick PD
Snohomish County SO	Thurston County SO
Spokane County SO	Whatcom County SO
	Yakima County SO
Group 3- Small Urban	Group 4 - Rural
Aberdeen PD	
Chelan County SO	Clallam County SO
Cowlitz County SO	Okanogan County SO
Grant County SO	Quad Cities Drug Task Force
Skagit County SO	

TABLE A-2: Grouped Contractors by Type

In 2009, CJ Staff updated population data for use with the Byrne JAG Recovery Grant application. That caused a shift in task force groupings as shown in TABLE A-2. We are using this version to test now.

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The Department will update the groupings in FFY 2011 and make presentation to the Executive Boards of the 19 Task Forces as it is certain that some will shift to higher or lower group types. The Staff are currently considering use of a combination of the 2010 Crime Index and Population Density (population per square mile of jurisdiction) to achieve a better pairing of effort in law enforcement jurisdictions before looking at other objective measures.

GROUP	SERVICE AREA BY COUNTY(IES)	2006 POPULATION	2006 CRIME INDEX	2010 POPULATION	2010 CRIME INDEX
A	Pierce	763,055	56.7	795225	
A	Snohomish	656,710	43.1	713335	
A	King South	633,280	67.5	1023562	
A	King East	569,430	31.6	907688	
B	Spokane	443,800	45.8	471221	
B	Clark-Skamania	414,010	33.5	436429	
B	Kitsap-Mason	296,500	35.8	311832	
B	Thurston	231,100	36.5	252264	
B	Benton-Franklin	224,800	35.4	253340	
C	Yakima Southeast	150,090	54.6	162965	
C	Whatcom	184,300	50.0	201140	
C	Skagit-San Juan	128,800	56.5	132670	
C	Cowlitz-Wahkiakum	100,790	56.1	106388	
C	Grant	75,395	67.2	89120	
D	Chelan-Kittitas	106,365	45.3	113368	
D	Clallam-Jefferson	96,000	38.5	101276	
D	Lewis	71,065	38.1	75455	
D	Grays Harbor	70,400	42.4	72797	
D	Whitman-Asotin	62,255	23.7	66399	
D	Okanogan-Ferry	47,024	29.7	48671	

TABLE A-3: Proposed Revision for Type Groupings of Task Forces

No decision has been made at the time of this writing. Much will be determined also on the need to align the available grant's distribution of funds during FFY 2012 with contractor's needs.

TABLE A-3 is labeled in the original groupings for the task forces. CJ Staff will include the 2010 population data (as shown) and add the 2010 UCR Crime Index rankings per WASPC's UCR Crime Report for Washington State<sup>xii</sup>. The resulting analysis will provide a basis on which the 19 task forces can be grouped fairly based upon the service area demands. We will add one more dimension, Population Density to see how active criminal elements are in the existing population. This process will be reviewed and presented to Executive and Governance Boards for their feed-back in early 2012.



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## APPENDIX C: Definitions of a Criminal Gang

### **Source: U.S. Criminal Code, Title 18, Section 521:**

A criminal gang is defined as an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more people that has as one of its primary purposes the commission of one or more criminal offenses and whose members engage or have engaged within the past 5 years in a continuing series of offenses that affect interstate or foreign commerce.

Source: **National Crime Information Center (NCIC)/Violent Gang & Terrorist Organization File (VGYOF):**

- A gang is defined as a group that is an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons. The group must have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal activity or delinquent conduct.

### **Washington State Law:**

**Source: Washington State's Revised Code**

### **RCW 9.101.010**

#### **Criminal street gang definitions — State preemption.**

(1) The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire field of definitions used for purposes of substantive criminal law relating to criminal street gangs, criminal street gang-related offenses, criminal street gang associates and members, and pattern of criminal street gang activity. These definitions of "criminal street gang," "criminal street gang associate or member," "criminal street gang-related offense," and "pattern of criminal street gang activity" contained in RCW 9.94A.030 expressly preempt any conflicting city or county codes or ordinances. Cities, towns, counties, or other municipalities may enact laws and ordinances relating to criminal street gangs that contain definitions that are consistent with definitions pursuant to RCW 9.94A.030. Local laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with the definitions shall not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of such city, town, county, or municipality.

(2) The preemption provided in this chapter does not apply to "gang" as defined in RCW 28A.600.455 under the common school provisions act or "gang" as defined in RCW 59.18.030 under the landlord-tenant act.

(3) The preemption provided for in this chapter does not restrict the adoption or use of a uniform state definition of "gang," "gang member," or "gang associate," for purposes of the creation and maintenance of the statewide gang database for law enforcement intelligence purposes under RCW 43.43.762.

## Notes:

**Revised Code of Washington (RCW)** - The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) is the compilation of all permanent laws now in force. It is a collection of Session Laws (enacted by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, or enacted via the initiative process), arranged by topic, with amendments added and repealed laws removed. It does not include temporary laws such as appropriations acts. The RCW is published by the Statute Law Committee and is the official version of the code.

## 9.94A.30 RCW

(12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

(13) "Criminal Street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.

(14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;
- (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;
- (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
- (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;
- (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or
- (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).

**In Federal Definition, there are several type gangs:**

## **Gang Types**

Gangs vary extensively regarding membership, structure, age, and ethnicity. However, three basic types of gangs have been identified by gang investigators: street gangs, prison gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs).

### **Street Gangs**

Street gangs that operate throughout most of the country are a significant threat because they are the largest and control the greatest geographical area. Therefore, criminal activities such as violence and drug trafficking perpetrated by street gangs pose the greatest threat. The threat becomes magnified as national- and regional-level street gangs migrate from urban areas to suburban and rural communities, expanding their influence in most regions and broadening their presence outside the United States to develop associations with DTOs and other criminal organizations in Mexico, Central America, and Canada.

- Currently, 11 national-level street gangs have been identified in the United States, and associates or members have been identified in foreign countries, according to analysis of federal, state, and local law enforcement information. (See Appendix B.) Established cells in foreign countries assist gangs operating in the United States in further developing associations with DTOs and other criminal organizations in those countries. National gangs typically have several hundred to several thousand members nationwide who operate in multiple regions; they may have cells in foreign countries with members who assist the U.S.-based gangs, further developing associations with DTOs and other criminal organizations in those countries.
- Regional-level street gangs increasingly distribute drugs at the wholesale level. At least five street gangs, specifically Florencia 13, Fresno Bulldogs, Latin Disciples, Tango Blast, and United Blood Nation, have been identified as operating at a regional-level. (See Appendix B.) Typically, regional-level gangs are organized, with several hundred to several thousand members. Regional-level gangs may have some members in foreign countries and maintain ties to DTOs and other criminal organizations operating in the United States.
- Local street gangs, occasionally referred to as neighborhood-based gangs or neighborhood-based drug crews, pose a considerable problem for local law enforcement and a concern for federal law enforcement. Currently, most street gangs are local-level gangs that operate in single locations. Local street gangs usually range in membership from three to several hundred members. Most of these gangs engage in violence in conjunction with a variety of crimes, including retail-level drug distribution; however, they usually have no direct ties to DTOs or other criminal organizations. However, several law enforcement agencies have reported that a few local gangs have established ties to wholesale-level drug traffickers operating along the U.S.-Mexico border. In addition, law enforcement officials in communities along the U.S.-Mexico

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border have noted an increase in the number of local gang members establishing dual membership with their counterpart gangs in Mexico.

### Prison Gangs

- Prison gangs pose a serious domestic threat, particularly national-level prison gangs that affiliate with Mexican DTOs and maintain substantial influence over street gangs in the communities in which they operate. Prison gangs are highly structured criminal networks that operate within the federal and state prison systems. Furthermore, these gangs operate in local communities through members who have been released from prison. Released members typically return to their home communities and resume their former street gang affiliations, acting as representatives of their prison gang to recruit street gang members who perform criminal acts on behalf of the prison gang.
- Prison gangs often control drug distribution within correctional facilities and heavily influence street-level distribution in some communities. Prison gangs exert considerable control over midlevel and retail-level drug distribution in the Southwest Region and in southern California. Their trafficking activities are facilitated through their connections to Mexican DTOs, which ensure access to a continuous supply of illicit drugs that are distributed through their networks in prison or are supplied to affiliated street gangs.
- National-level prison gangs pose a significant threat, since most maintain some type of relationship with DTOs. (See Appendix C.) Of the five identified national-level prison gangs, two have members or associates in at least two foreign countries. Prison gangs are well organized and governed by established sets of rules and codes of conduct that are rigorously enforced by gang leaders. For example, California-based Mexican Mafia (La Eme) uses fear and intimidation to control Hispanic street gangs whose members are in prison and on the street in California. Such control gives La Eme command over 50,000 to 75,000 Sureños gang members and associates.
- Regional-level prison gangs pose a more modest, but growing, threat because they are increasingly developing associations with DTOs. Regional-level prison gangs have organizational structures that are similar to those of national-level gangs but typically are limited to operating in one or two state prison systems. The most significant regional-level prison gangs operate in Texas, and most have ties to at least one Mexican DTO.
- Local- or state-level prison gangs, particularly those operating along the U.S.-Mexico border, pose a serious concern to local law enforcement officials. Some local prison gangs along the U.S.-Mexico border maintain long-standing ties to Mexican DTOs. Local prison gangs typically operate within the department of corrections in a single state. As members are released from prison, they often settle in local communities in which they recruit and associate with local street gang members and conduct criminal activities on behalf of the prison gang.

### Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

- OMG-related criminal activity poses a threat to public safety in local communities in which these gangs operate because of their wide-ranging criminal activity, propensity to use violence, and ability to counter law enforcement efforts. OMGs are highly structured criminal organizations whose members engage in criminal activities such as violent crime, weapons trafficking, and



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drug trafficking. OMGs maintain a strong centralized leadership that implements rules regulating membership, conduct, and criminal activity. As of June 2008 state and local law enforcement agencies estimate that between 280 and 520 OMGs are operating at the national, regional, and local levels. OMGs range in size from a single chapter to hundreds of chapters worldwide. Current law enforcement intelligence estimates indicate that more than 20,000 validated OMG members, divided among hundreds of OMGs, reside in the United States.

- National-level OMG criminal activity poses a serious national domestic threat. National-level OMGs are a considerable concern to law enforcement because they are highly structured organizations with memberships ranging into the thousands, maintaining strong associations with transnational DTOs and other criminal organizations. In addition, national-level OMGs maintain criminal networks of regional and local motorcycle clubs, commonly referred to as "support," "puppet," or "duck" clubs, whose members conduct criminal activities in support of the larger OMGs, and who are a source for new members.<sup>4</sup> Some members of support clubs have acquired employment with private businesses or government agencies, which enables them to provide national-level OMGs with business, government, and financial information that can be used to protect their criminal enterprises, according to open source and published law enforcement information.
- Regional-level OMGs are highly structured organizations that range in size from 50 to several hundred members. In the United States 109 regional-level OMGs have been identified by gang investigators; most support one of the national-level OMGs. Several regional-level OMGs maintain independent associations with transnational DTOs and other criminal organizations.
- Local-level OMGs typically operate in a single state or in a few neighboring states and have fewer than 50 members. They are often support clubs for regional- and national-level OMGs. Local-level OMGs usually have no ties to DTOs or to other criminal organizations.



## LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

**AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER**, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

**I WILL** keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

**I WILL** never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

**I RECOGNIZE** the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

**I KNOW** that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

**I WILL** constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession...law enforcement.

Source: WASPC<sup>xiii</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> U.S. DOJ National Drug Intelligence Center, National Drug Threat Assessment 2010, Pg. 53.

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid. Above.

<sup>iii</sup> Ibid. Above.

<sup>iv</sup> Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS); U.S. Department of Justice: **The Impact of the Economic Downturn on American Police Agencies**; Page 10.

<sup>v</sup> Ibid. Above., Page 38.

<sup>vi</sup>

<sup>vii</sup> North West High Intensity Drug Area (NW HIDTA): ***NW HIDTA's Washington State Gang Intelligence Bulletin 2010***

<sup>viii</sup> North West High Intensity Drug Area (NW HIDTA): ***NW HIDTA's Washington State Gang Intelligence Bulletin 2010***

<sup>ix</sup> Auditor's Office Yakima County statement in response to State Audit (page 44); Washington State Auditor's Office *Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit Report: Yakima County; for the Period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Report #1006381*; Issue Date: September 26, 2011.

<sup>x</sup> Washington State's Statistical Analysis Center, Office of Financial Management: ***The Impact of Drugs in Washington State, June 2009***. Page 40.

<sup>xi</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance. ***Creating a New Criminal Justice System for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Findings and Results from State and Local Programs***. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2000. (<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/178936.pdf>)

<sup>xii</sup> Washington State Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (WASPC): ***Crime in Washington 2010 Annual Report***.

<sup>xiii</sup> Washington State's Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs: ***Crime in Washington 2010 Annual Report***.